

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4359.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND

(For the Assistance of Authors and their Families, who are in want).  
The Right Hon. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K.C. M.P., will preside at the 121st ANNIVERSARY DINNER, on THURSDAY, May 18, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, at 7.30 P.M.

### STEWARDS.

Mrs. H. E. Hamilton King  
Miss Margaret Knowles  
John Lavery, Esq., A.R.A. R.H.A.  
Robertson Lawson, Esq.  
William Hesketh Lever, Esq.  
Mrs. Agnes M. Lewis, Hon. Ph.D.  
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Maurice Macmillan, Esq.  
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The Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland  
The Hon. Georgina O'Brien  
Charles A. O'Connor, Esq., K.C.  
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Mrs. Irene Osmond  
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L. Owen Peck, Esq.  
William L. Cohen, Esq., L.C.C.  
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The Right Hon. Robert Farquharson, M.D.  
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Fletcher-Moulton, F.R.S.  
The Hon. Mrs. Walter R. D. Forbes  
W. W. Fowler, Esq.  
Mrs. F. R. M. Fustion  
John Galsworthy, Esq.  
Miss M. E. Gaskell  
The Hon. Lady Gatacre  
Mrs. Margaret D. Gibson, Hon. D.D. LL.D.  
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Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.  
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The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.  
F. Austen Gribble, Esq.  
Oswald H. Hardy, Esq.  
Miss Beatrice Harcourt  
Mrs. Anthony Hope Hawkins  
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William Heinemann, Esq.  
The Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, D.D.  
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John Hughes, Esq., R.H.A.  
Reginald Hughes, Esq., D.C.L.  
Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C. M.P., Attorney-General  
Miss A. Jacob-Hood (A. E. Jacob)  
William Paton Ker, Esq.  
Donations to the Chairman's List will be gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Committee by  
A. LEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary.  
29, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

## Lectures.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
TUESDAY NEXT, May 16, at 3 o'clock, Prof. F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'The Brain and the Hand.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock, W. N. SHAW, Esq., LL.D., Sc.D. F.R.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'Air and the Flying Machine.' Half-a-Guinea.  
SATURDAY, May 20, at 3 o'clock, W. P. PYCRAFT, Esq., F.Z.S., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES on 'Phases of Bird Life.' Half-a-Guinea.  
Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

### QUEEN'S COLLEGE AFTERNOON LECTURES.

43 and 45, HANLEY STREET, W.  
CIVIL DAVENPORT, V.D. F.S.A., will deliver a PUBLIC LECTURE on 'Illuminated Manuscripts' (illustrated), on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 3 P.M.

CORONATION YEAR.—Prof. J. A. CRABE, M.A., will deliver TWO PUBLIC LECTURES on 'Kingship' and 'Empire' on FRIDAYS, May 19 and 26, at 3 P.M. Tickets 3s. 6d. each Lecture.

## Societies.

### ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(Incorporated by Royal Charter).  
AN ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, May 18, at 5 P.M., in the SOCIETY'S ROOMS, when Prof. C. H. FIRTH, LL.D., Litt.D., V.P., R.Hist.S., will read a paper on 'The Ballad History of the Reign of James I.' H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

### THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the election of President and Council, &c., will be held in the THEATRE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, on MONDAY, May 22, at 3 P.M., the President in the chair.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the GRAND HALL of the HOTEL CECIL, on FRIDAY, May 26, at 7.30 for 8 P.M.  
J. F. CLOSE, Hon. Sec.  
D. A. JOHNSTON, Hon. Sec.  
C. S. KEETIE, Secretary.  
1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W.

### THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.

THE NEXT MEETING of this SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 8 P.M., when Dr. SELIGMANN will read a Paper, entitled, 'Some Sundry Beliefs,' which will be illustrated by Lantern Slides. Mr. A. H. WRIGHT will also exhibit some Gold Weights and Objects from the King's Tomb, Assuan, Egypt.  
F. A. MILNE, Secretary.  
11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.  
May 8, 1911.

## Exhibitions.

### THE SOCIETY OF GRAVER-PRINTERS in COLOURS.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION of WORKS by the Members NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of GOODILL & CO., Fine Art Publishers, MANZIE, JOYANT & CO., Fine Art Publishers to the King, Successors, 25, Bedford Street, Strand.  
From 10 to 5. Saturdays, 10 to 1.  
Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

### FRENCH GALLERY, 120, PAUL MALL, S.W.

NOW OPEN, the 99th EXHIBITION.  
Selected PICTURES by J. BOSBOOM. W. MARIS.

MR. R. GUTEKUNST begs to announce that he has on view till May 25, at 10, GRAFTON STREET, BOND STREET, the famous Collection of CAMERON ETCHINGS formed by Mr. G. H. CHRISTIE which will be sold at Christie's on May 29.

### SHEPHERD'S EXHIBITION

OF EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes works by  
Gainsborough Wilson Cotman  
Raeburn Crome Chandler  
Lawrence Constable Downman, &c.  
SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

### FINE OLD CHINESE LACQUER SCREENS,

PAINTINGS, and PORCELAIN now on view at the BAILLIE GALLERY, 13, Bruton Street, Bond Street, W.

## Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—FIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS for Boys under 14 on JUNE 11, 1911, will be competed for on MAY 30 and 31 and JUNE 1.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

### MORAVIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHATEAU DE PRANGINS,

NYON, LAKE OF GENEVA.  
Specially recommended by Members of the Lausanne Prangins Old Boys Society, 13, Walbrook, London, E.C.

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For full particulars apply to Head Master at Prangins or to Secretary, L.P.O.E.S., as above.

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## BORVA HOUSE,

PORT EYNON, R.S.O., GLAM.  
Highly recommended HOME SCHOOL, where the Daughters of Gentlemen receive a FIRST-CLASS MODERN EDUCATION, and are trained to be of use in their own homes.  
BACKWARD and DELICATE GIRLS and CHILDREN whose Parents are abroad RECEIVE EXCEPTIONAL CARE.  
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## SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 15 on August 1, will be held on JULY 18 and Following Days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

## SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.

(On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools after full inspection.) Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates. Specially built Modern School Premises, standing in Four Acres of Ground.—Head Mistress, Miss COMFORT.

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## EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE of SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITT, THING & CO., who for nearly forty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.  
Advice is given free of charge.  
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## Situations Vacant.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.  
The COUNCIL are about to appoint a LECTURER in ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Salary 2000s. per annum. Applications should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by MAY 29, 1911.  
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

### CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

The LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE invite applications for the position of LECTURER in FRENCH and GERMAN at the MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BELFAST.  
Commencing salary 1800s. per annum, increasing to 2000s. Particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, on the special form provided for the purpose, must be lodged not later than Noon on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1911.  
Applications should be accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (original testimonials must not be sent).  
Canvassing is forbidden and will disqualify.  
Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

### PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY FOR UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

Applications for the position of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY will be received by the High Commissioner for New Zealand not later than JUNE 1, 1911.  
Salary 6000s. per annum.  
Duties to begin APRIL, 1912.  
Full particulars and application forms obtainable at once from the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W., by sending stamped foolscap envelope.

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FIFTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.  
SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases.  
For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP BURROWS, Room 28, 6, Tennyson Chambers, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the CHAIR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Salary £500. The Professor appointed will be required to commence work in October.

Applications to be sent in not later than JUNE 1, on forms to be obtained from THE REGISTRAR.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN PHYSICS. Salary £300, rising by 10l. a year to 190l. Applications to be sent in not later than JUNE 1, addressed to THE REGISTRAR, from whom application forms and particulars as to duties may be obtained.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF MIDDLESBROUGH.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESS.

THE KIRBY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The MIDDLESBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the position of HEAD MISTRESS OF THE KIRBY SECONDARY SCHOOL to be opened in SEPTEMBER, 1911. The School is intended to supply places for about 200 Girls and 50 Boys below the age of 9 years. The applicant should hold a Degree of some University of the United Kingdom or an equivalent qualification. She should be experienced in Secondary School teaching and in the training of Pupil Teachers. Salary 300l. per annum, rising to 350l. Forms of application will be supplied on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than MAY 22, 1911.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify. S. CALVERT, Secretary.

Education Offices, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.

May 3, 1911.

## WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

MEXBOROUGH SECONDARY SCHOOL.

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T. W. IRELAND, Head Master.

## THE LEYTON HIGHER EDUCATION COM-

MITTEE require, in SEPTEMBER next, the services of an ASSISTANT MASTER at the COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS, CONNAUGHT ROAD, LEYTONSTONE (Head Master, M. Gomperts, B.A., specially qualified to teach History and English, with Latin or French as subsidiary subjects. Salary 120l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a maximum of 200l. Forms of application, which must be returned by MAY 19, 1911, may be obtained from the undersigned on sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

R. DEMPSKY, Clerk to the Committee.

Town Hall, Leyton.

## HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

SOUTHAMPTON.

The COUNCIL is desirous of appointing a qualified Gentleman as GENERAL SECRETARY to the BUILDING FUND of the proposed new College Buildings.

Preference given to some one who has had experience in organizing the collection of funds and the formation of Committees.

Applications for the appointment must be made on or before MAY 20, 1911.

Particulars of appointment and salary may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

D. KIDDLE, Registrar.

May 3, 1911.

## INSTRUCTORS IN SPANISH.—THE LONDON

COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications from persons desirous of having their names placed upon the list of approved INSTRUCTORS IN SPANISH for engagement on the official Form T.17, to be obtained from THE EDUCATION OFFICER (T.7), London County Council Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom all forms must be returned, together with copies of three testimonials of recent date, not later than 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1911. It is important that all communications on the subject should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

May 11, 1911.

## INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE,

BANGALORE, INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN.

The COUNCIL of the INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE invite applications for the post of LIBRARIAN to take charge of the large Science Library which is now being organized.

Applicants will be required to have a thorough knowledge of the English, French, and German, and a special knowledge of the terms used in scientific literature, for the purpose of making translations and teaching advanced students of Science.

The salary is approximately 500l. per annum with a free house, and in addition 10 per cent of the salary will accumulate at 4 per cent compound interest to form a retiring allowance.

Applications, reciting full particulars and qualifications and accompanied by five copies of testimonials, are to be sent before MAY 22 to Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B. F.R.S., University College, London, W.C.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION.

JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS in certain Departments

(19-1911) JUNE 1.

The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from THE SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

The COUNCIL of the UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD is about to appoint a LIBRARIAN. Salary 250l. per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

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and German (Stenographer-Typist), seeks APPOINTMENT with Literary Principal, Research, Translation, or kindred duties. Secretaryship in Publishing House or Private.—Apply JAMES, Cintra, Sylvan Avenue, Mill Hill, London.

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post where Linguistic abilities would be appreciated. Advertiser, with many years' experience in Scientific and largest Private Libraries in this Country, would be very thankful for a berth. Thoroughly conversant with English, French, German, Russian, and Swedish, with some knowledge of Greek, Latin, and other Scandinavian and Slavonic languages. Middle aged, very active, knowledge of early printed books; undeniable references. Moderate remuneration.—A. Z., 154, Miskin Street, Cathays, Cardiff.

## Miscellaneous.

TRANSLATIONS into ENGLISH from

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Chesler House, Letchworth, is NOW OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS in HOROLOGES, &c., as LECTURER and INSTRUCTOR in NATURE-STUDY. Terms on application.

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Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. The Library of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P., Catalogued and Arranged. The Catalogue of the Treasury Library Revised. Indexer of the Records of the County Borough of Cardiff, &c. The Blue Books of seven Royal Commissions, and of five Committees, the Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council. Seven International Congresses reported verbatim in English, French, German, and Italian. MISS PETHERBRIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial and Special Indexing Work. THE 'TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING', 2s. 6d. post free.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE

will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, May 15, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising a SELECTION from the LIBRARY of the late JOHN AMHERST, Esq. (23, Abchurch Lane, Leamington) and other Properties, including a valuable Collection of Seventeenth-Century Tracts and Pamphlets relating to the Rebellion and Civil Wars of the Reign of Charles I., &c., with an interesting Collection of Civil War Newspapers—First Editions of the Writings of George Meredith—Publications of the Kilmacostock, Vale, and Essex House Presses—including the Works of Chaucer—the Works of Kate Greenaway, Oscar Wilde, Andrew Lang, William Morris, Rossetti, John Ruskin, Thackeray, and Swinburne—rare Poetical Works—Biography and Topography—Japanese Works—English Classics—Illustrated Books, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

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MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE

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will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, May 22, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION of JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS, the Property of Dr. R. S. MILLER, of Kobe, Japan.

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SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE LIFE OF LORD GOSCHEN .. .. .	531
THE OXFORD DICTIONARY .. .. .	532
THE CHEVALIER D'EON .. .. .	533
AN INTRODUCTION TO NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE	534
NEW NOVELS (Mrs. Thompson; John Verney; A True Woman; Two Girls and a Mannikin; The Downfall of the Gods; The Bread upon the Waters; The Green Wave of Destiny; The Splendid Sinner; The Under-Man) .. .. .	535-536
VERSE (Songs of the Road; Mr. Maurice Barling's Poems; Flints and Flashers; Songs and Sonnets; The Songs of Old England; Pilgrim Songs; La Lyre d'Amour) .. .. .	536
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (A Century of Empire; Crooked Answers; The Wine-drinker; The Teacher's Encyclopedia; Via Rhodesia; The Diary of a Refugee; Through the Wildernesses of Brazil; Crockford; Cheap Reprints; Printers' Plea) .. .. .	537-539
THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW; A BOOK-WORM'S PREPLEXITY; MOGHUL VERSE; 'OUR MUTUAL FRIEND'; SALE .. .. .	539-540
LIST OF NEW BOOKS .. .. .	541
LITERARY GOSSIP .. .. .	543
SCIENCE—THE VEDDAS; THE HERB GARDEN; ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY; ETHER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC; THE "DAYLIGHT SAVING" BILL; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP .. .. .	544-546
FIRE ARTS—MIROR, THE CITY OF THE ETHIOPIANS; THE TREASURY OF ANCIENT EGYPT; OLD DEVON CHURCHES; EXHIBITIONS AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY; MINIATURES IN THE SALTING BEQUEST; THE ABBY SALE; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	547-550
MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA; CARMEN; LA BOHÈME; HERR VAN DYCK'S RECITAL; DR. BARJANSKY'S CONCERT; MR. WERTHEIM'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .. .. .	550-551
DRAMA—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; GOSSIP .. .. .	551-552
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS .. .. .	552

## LITERATURE

*The Life of George Joachim Goschen, First Viscount Goschen, 1831-1907.* By the Hon. Arthur D. Elliot. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

FIFTY years or so ago this book would inevitably have been entitled 'The Life and Times' and so forth. Even to-day the fuller definition might have been made with advantage, because in chapter after chapter, notably when Mr. Arthur Elliot handles the first Home Rule Bill and the formation of the Unionist party, general history submerges biography. Mr. Elliot writes well, and has a knowledge at first hand of the events which he relates. But for whole pages together he seems, like Randolph Churchill on a famous occasion, to have "forgotten Goschen." The result is that the character of the man fails to stand out from the politics through which he moved, and that a good deal of these volumes is rather in the nature of a Liberal Unionist apology than a study of a much-respected statesman.

We need say but little about Goschen's ancestry, since his 'Life' of his grandfather told us all there is to know; enough that they were Lutherans of Saxony. His father, who retained the modified o, founded the well-known firm of Fröhling & Göschen, and, after giving the boy three years' schooling in Germany, determined to make an Englishman of him by sending him to Rugby. "You will go very far," wrote young George to his mother, "before you will find a

'swot' who is popular." Still, Rugby assimilated Goschen, much to its credit and much to his own. To the end of his life he remained desperately English, and prone to launch forth into eulogies of cricket. Though head of the school at Rugby—"one of the best heads of the school," wrote Tait to his father, "that I have known during my Head-mastership"—Goschen received something like a setback at Oxford, through his deficiency in accurate scholarship. His handwriting was always bad, and grew worse with years. But he gained a first class in the final Schools, and made a figure at the Union.

Such was Goschen's training; and, having entered the firm of Fröhling & Göschen, he was not long in making a name in economics through his treatise 'The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges,' and in politics by getting returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London. He gained the ear of the House, and had a conversation with Palmerston in which the aged obscurantist propounded the characteristic programme, "A little law reform, or bankruptcy reform; but we cannot go on legislating for ever." Goschen's promotion to the Cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was unusually rapid, and took many by surprise. Mr. Elliot mentions the theory then current that he was chosen as an "advanced" politician to balance the Whiggism of Lord Hartington, who became Secretary for War on the same day. But it is difficult to see how Goschen could ever have been considered "advanced"; and the probability is that Earl Russell promoted him, without consulting any of his colleagues, partly because he had a safe seat, and partly because the City had to be kept in a good humour. Mr. Elliot reminds us from Delane's 'Life' that Bernal Osborne was disgusted.

It is unnecessary to follow Goschen up the official ladder. An administrator of the foremost rank, he did admirable work at the Admiralty in Gladstone's first Ministry. In the Cabinet he made a stand against going to arbitration with the United States unless the "indirect claims" were ruled out. Thus he wrote to the Prime Minister:—

"What, I ask myself, can I rely on, as the policy of the Government in the future in respect of these indirect claims if after the proceedings contemplated on Monday they should again be put forward by the U.S.A. as a matter of contention and dispute. I ask the question fairly of the Government, thinking that if I am to be committed to a step which apparently leaves these claims unsettled I may, without presumption, ask for an explicit statement as to the views of the Cabinet of our duties in regard to them. Lord Granville's answer, I am bound to say, was eminently unsatisfactory, and if that answer were to be the last word on the subject, I do not see how, holding the views I do, I could remain a member of the Cabinet. He would say the question is entirely hypothetical, but to me it has a very practical bearing."

Goschen also helped to precipitate the dissolution of 1874 by insisting on naval estimates which he considered adequate.

Sir George Trevelyan's advocacy of an enlarged franchise created, as we can now perceive, the dividing line in Goschen's career. He opposed it, not because it would endanger the throne, the Constitution, and property, but on account of "political economy and the teaching that made Englishmen self-reliant"—a typical utterance. While Disraeli was in office, he accepted the mission to Egypt, about which Mr. Elliot has disappointingly little to tell us when all the consequences that have followed from it are considered. We get rather too much, however, about the special mission to Turkey, offered him by Gladstone in 1880 after he had declined the Viceroyalty of India and the Constantinople Embassy, which hardly raised important issues. As the most interesting episode in the negotiations, his interview with Bismarck, has been freely drawn upon by the daily press, we will take leave of the period of Goschen's pilgrimages abroad with this interesting account from his wife of Beaconsfield in his decline:—

"He put up his glass and made for our corner. Lady Northcote got up and offered him her chair, but he said, 'No. I won't take that, but if Mrs. Goschen will allow me I will sit on the sofa between you,'—so we had him all to ourselves. I was so sorry I had to leave early, but he said, 'I am going myself in ten minutes. I never was fit for anything in the evening late. I live early, ready for anything in the morning—I am like the birds, alive all day but must rest early—I am dead at half-past ten, and buried by twelve!' He has lost his old spirit and is very aged. He looked brighter after dinner than before, but he is very blind and seemed to me to see nothing with one eye."

Gladstone's capacity for putting a sanguine interpretation on most things comes out strongly in his offer of office to Goschen in 1882, merely because the latter had refrained from speaking during a debate on the county franchise. His mastery of ambiguous language appears in a letter written to Goschen in July, 1885, on the eve of the Home Rule rupture:—

"The coming election offers grave enough matter for consideration, without going far into the future. My indisposition to travel beyond the bounds of need is not due to reserve; but is founded on the fact that my fifty-three years of service, and the (for me) fortunate circumstances of the moment, absolve me from future cares, unless it should chance that with an emergency in near view there should be a likelihood that I could seriously contribute to meeting it with effect. I think as you perhaps do that there is an emergency at hand; and that it is a prime duty of all Liberal statesmen to consider how they can best meet it. My starting point would be what I have now described; it would be affirmative and constructive."

Mr. Elliot then plunges into the Home Rule controversy with much vigour and more prolixity. We fear, too, that, pardonably enough, he over-estimates the importance of his hero. The public gaze,

we are told, was concentrated during the winter of 1885 on Lord Salisbury, Randolph Churchill, Gladstone, Hartington, Goschen, Mr. Chamberlain, and Parnell. If Bright had been substituted for Goschen, the statement would have been more correct. The public was not taking much interest in Goschen, for the simple reason that his conduct was discounted beforehand. He acted as an able, but somewhat emotional, lieutenant to Hartington. Now Hartington was slow, but wise. He would not move before he was ready, or attack before there was anything to attack. Goschen tried to force the pace, notably at the Opera-House meeting, where, in the spirit of Burke, he declared that, if the dagger was brought into use, "we will make our wills and do our duty." His electoral mishaps during this period appear to perplex his biographer. The fact is that Goschen never was a popular candidate. He lacked grace of manner; his speeches were better to read than to hear; and by all accounts he carried his zeal for thrift into his personal expenditure.

After he had found his true home among, though as yet he was not of, the Conservative party, many years of administration—his strongest side as a statesman—remained for Goschen. Mr. Elliot deals adequately with his finance, without, perhaps, being sufficiently alive to his propensity to yield to clamour. The withdrawal of the wheel and van tax and the failure to carry through the "compensation clauses" of the County Councils Bill were incompatible with strength, conscious though Goschen was, no doubt, that he was something of a political hostage. Still, he converted Consols, and sagaciously resisted the pressure brought upon him to come to the rescue of Barings:—

"My night thoughts had entirely convinced me that we could not carry direct aid in Parliament even if we had wished. How defend a supplemental estimate for a loss of half a million! And would not immediate application put the whole fat in the fire? This last argument convinced the Governor of the Bank, but he feared that nothing would avert catastrophe. Smith and I pressed getting all banks, and all interested in Barings being kept on their legs, to act together, but the Governor still did not see his way. However books must be examined first. Fearfully anxious day."

During his second spell at the Admiralty—an office which, we are glad to find, he accepted with alacrity—Goschen displayed all his old thoroughness and capacity for hitting it off with professional opinion. Mr. Elliot does not feel himself at liberty to tell the story in detail, but we get significant hints of naval preparations, and differences of opinion with Salisbury, who wished to use ships diplomatically, whereas the First Lord wanted them to be kept at hand should war arise. He wrote to the Prime Minister:—

"When you ask me to send a battleship to Zanzibar, I feel much as I believe you would feel if being Foreign Minister you were desired by the Prime Minister to send one

of your great Ambassadors with all the paraphernalia of a great European Embassy to the Court of some petty African potentate in order to impress him."

But the "new diplomacy" was none to Goschen's taste, and, though failing health was undoubtedly the main cause of his resignation in 1900, it may be that he was not altogether pleased with the trend of Unionist legislation. It remained for Oxford to do honour to one of the worthiest of her sons by making him Chancellor, and for fiscal theories to arise and agitate the last few years of his life. We cannot help feeling that, as one of the victims of Tariff Reform, Mr. Elliot deals with the movement more incisively than impartially.

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.—Scouring-Sedum.* (Vol. VIII.) By Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MORE than a quarter of this instalment of the great work is taken up by words beginning with the harsh consonantal group "scr-," of which many may be "phonetically symbolic" or formed by a change of initial "cr-" to "scr-," "due to a feeling of phonetic expressiveness," to quote Dr. Bradley. Certainly "scream" and "srike" sound each like an absolute intensification of "shriek"; and "scriggle" suggests the *ne plus ultra* of "wriggling." Evelyn's *Memoirs* justify the inclusion of the dialectic "seraze," "Apparently a blending of *scratch* and *graze*, vbs." one of many words not registered in previous dictionaries of the English language. Dr. Bradley calls "screch" an "echoic modification of *scritch*, v.," which is "onomatopœic." A large proportion of these forms is adopted from Scandinavian, generally by Northern dialects, or indirectly from Old Teutonic through Old French, for instance, "screw" and "scroll." Under "screw," vb., by the way, we find "to screw one's neck: to kill by wringing the neck," while one of the quotations for "scrag," vb., defines it in relation to football as "to screw an opponent's neck under the arm in order to induce him to drop the ball," which sounds brutal enough without the fatal result implied under "screw"; but Dr. Bradley's quotation makes it sufficiently clear that the neck-wringing is practised on birds and small animals, and not as a blend of manslaughter and suicide in the game of football.

We think the separation of "scruple" = a small weight, &c., from "scruple" (of conscience) = hesitation, right, as the earlier (14th cent.) "scriple" and the Latin *scriptulum*, *scriptulum*, may have been originally distinct from the Latin "scrupulus...diminutive of *scrapus*, rough or hard pebble, used figuratively by Cicero for a cause of uneasiness or anxiety." Freshly registered derivatives are "scrupular" = "amounting to a

scruple in weight...1771, Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 492," while the moral term "scrupleless" is cited from 'Peveril of the Peak,' and "scrupulous" from a letter by Miss Edgeworth. Under "scrupulosity" the sense "minute determination" is given in the phrase "1633....The s. of time." The fullness and judicious arrangement of the two important articles on "seat," sb. and vb., can hardly fail to attract attention. The varieties of meaning distinguished and illustrated by copious quotations are in number about double those found in the fullest treatment given in previous dictionaries, and the difference in order could hardly be greater. The common meaning "something to sit upon" comes seventh, while the first and earliest senses, from about 1200 to about 1420, are the "action of sitting. Also an assembly at a banquet." The second section deals with "Manner of sitting (on horseback)....1577." Here might have been added "Manner of sitting on a coach in motion," found in 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' chap. xxxvi., "among the rattling pavements, where a jaunty-seat upon a coach is not so easy to preserve." The phrase "jaunty seat" was not given under "jaunty." The next sense to the first in order of date comes sixth, from about 1205, "The place on which a person is sitting or is accustomed to sit," the nature of the sitting accommodation not being specified. Without including sections devoted to phrases and compounds, we count more than forty separately illustrated sections in the article. The verb "seat" seems to be found in Elizabethan literature at earliest, its uses being distributed over two dozen sections.

It is curious that Kingsley's "screyming" and foining," 'Westward Ho,' chap. iii., quoted under "screyme" by Cassell's 'Encycl. Dict.' is ignored, though Shakespeare's "scrimure" is quoted under "scrimmer." The same may be said of "secondine" = afterbirth ('Stanford Dictionary'), used by Holland and Sir T. Browne, while the French "secousse" is given with one instance, dated 1887. The latest quotation for "scroll" = "A strip or ribbon-shaped slip of paper with a legend inscribed; a graphic or plastic representation of this," is dated 1751, so that 'Little Dorrit' (1857), chap. xxv., might be quoted for "this scroll," which Rugg "wrote up in the fan-light."

It is interesting to read that "sculls" for boats were used in the middle of the fourteenth century, their users being called "scullars," "scullers," in the sixteenth century, and "sculls," as also were the boats in the seventeenth. The combinations and compounds of "sea" occupy more than seventeen pages, an achievement equalled by few, if any, words. The number of words not registered hitherto seems to be larger than usual, and many of them are valuable additions to our vocabulary. It would be well if for every useful addition three or four superfluous words, which only cumber the memory, could be annihilated. The



cement "seccotine" is immortalized as a noun and a verb. These remarks are intended not to indicate the merits of the section before us, but to incite our readers to find them out for themselves.

A portion of T, by Sir James Murray, is announced for July 1st.

#### *D'Eon de Beaumont: his Life and Times.*

Compiled, chiefly from Unpublished Papers and Letters, by Octave Homberg and Fernand Jouselin, and now translated into English by Alfred Rieu. (Martin Secker.)

"In 1756 I contributed largely to the reunion of France and Russia. In 1762 and 1763 I laboured night and day to establish peace between France and England. I was in direct and secret correspondence with Louis XV. from 1756 to the year of his death."

The foregoing extract from an appeal to Talleyrand as Foreign Minister scarcely exaggerates D'Eon's achievements; yet he is chiefly remembered to-day from the ambiguity which so long hung over the question of his sex. That matter was settled after his death in London, though the feminine tradition still lingered some years; but the present work, based largely upon the man-woman's unpublished papers, throws further light upon a strange career as well as upon this curious aspect of it. As so much of D'Eon's life was passed in England, a translation of MM. Homberg and Jouselin's book is fully warranted, though rather late in appearing.

Whatever was stated later, D'Eon's baptismal certificate qualifies him as a son. He was born at Tonnerre in Burgundy, of a family belonging to the *petite noblesse* of the province. He distinguished himself at the Collège Mazarin, took the degrees of Doctor of Civil and Canon Law, was called to the bar, and soon became known as an author, a wit, and an expert fencer. The Prince de Conti recommended him to the King, and launched him upon a diplomatic career by selecting him to accompany the Chevalier Douglas on a secret mission to Russia in the autumn of 1755. This first attempt of Louis XV.'s secret diplomacy met with a check, and Douglas was compelled by Bestuchef and the English party at St. Petersburg to beat a hasty retreat, though in a few months the emissary returned as Minister Plenipotentiary, with D'Eon as Secretary of Embassy.

The authors are inclined to follow the Duc de Broglie and M. Vandal in dismissing as "wildly improbable" the tradition which attributed this success to the young Burgundian, who was said to have remained in Russia and gained access to the Tsarina Elizabeth in female disguise through the Vice-Chancellor Woronzow; and it even seems likely that D'Eon did not accompany the first mission at all. Nevertheless it is certain that D'Eon was largely instrumental in the success of

the second mission, which resulted in the re-establishment of full diplomatic relations between France and Russia, and ultimately in the disgrace of Bestuchef, the pro-English Chancellor. The little secretary did good service to the incoming French Ambassador by giving him much information about Russian politics; and on his arrival at Paris with the news of the battle of Prague, and a broken leg incurred in his haste, he was rewarded not only with money and a gold snuff-box, but also with a commission as lieutenant of dragoons.

D'Eon, after an interval for recuperation, was sent back to St. Petersburg, and it was he who was chiefly instrumental in bringing about Bestuchef's dismissal and his replacement by Woronzow. There arose some question of attaching him to the Russian service; but his military ambitions led him to decline the suggestion, and after some further intrigues, in which he acted more in the interest of Louis XV.'s secret than of his official diplomacy, he obtained leave to return to France. As the bearer of the ratification of the new Russian treaty of 1758 and a Northern maritime convention directed against Prussia and England, he was well received at Versailles, and awarded a pension from the privy, purse as well as the captaincy of dragoons which he had applied for.

D'Eon was equally successful in the next phase of his career, his brief period of service with the Army of the Upper Rhine as aide-de-camp to the Comte de Broglie. A certificate, attested by the Marshal Duc de Broglie as well as by the Count, records the young dragoon's exploits, not mentioning, however, the discomfiture of "the Scottish Highlanders" at Einbeck, referred to in the author's text. At Ultrap D'Eon received two wounds; and it is clear that he was no carpet soldier. But he seems to have been more valued as a diplomatist than an officer; he was ordered back to Paris after a few months' campaigning, and quitted active service at the Peace of 1762-3.

D'Eon was next dispatched to London to assist the Duc de Nivernais in negotiating peace with England. The Secretary to the French Embassy boasted that in the course of the negotiations he had enabled his chief to take copies of important papers by the help of some of his own good wine from Tonnerre, of which he induced Wood, the Under-Secretary, to partake freely. He had pleased Nivernais to such an extent as to induce him to procure for him, despite official objection, the unprecedented honour of bearing the British ratification of the treaty to Versailles, thus winning for himself the cross of St. Louis. Moreover, the Ambassador was induced to recommend his Secretary of Embassy as Minister Plenipotentiary until the arrival of his successor, the Comte de Guérchy, as Ambassador.

This was the crisis of D'Eon's fortunes. He returned to London in 1763 not only

with this official position, but also charged with the direction of a secret survey of England. His instructions were to be from the King through his private agents, the Comte de Broglie and M. Tercier, and D'Eon was to make no communications relating to the affair "to any living person, not even to my ministers whosoever they may be." Though little or nothing came of this scheme, it occasioned much correspondence, and gave D'Eon in his own opinion, and for a time also in that of his patrons, a semi-independent position. That position, however, he so misused as to tire out his secret protectors and ruin his official career: He made extravagant pecuniary demands upon the ministers on the score of his position as Minister Plenipotentiary, and more than hinted that his former services had been inadequately rewarded, causing the Duc de Praslin to write and remind him of his rapid rise, and to add: "If you are not yet satisfied, I shall be obliged to discontinue employing you, for fear of being unable to recompense your services adequately."

From the first D'Eon was on bad terms with the new Ambassador, De Guérchy, some of whose stipend he had anticipated, and whose remonstrances he answered in a letter containing an impertinent comparison between their relative diplomatic qualifications, which was none the less improper from the fact that it was true in substance. When De Guérchy replied by obtaining the recall of his impudent subordinate, the latter refused to leave without letters of revocation from the King, and remained in England to carry on a long and unseemly controversy with the Ambassador. D'Eon accused De Guérchy of attempting to poison him, and ostentatiously surrounded the house in which he lived with a guard of soldiers.

Even Louis XV. now wished to recall his embarrassing agent, and counter-signed a ministerial order instructing De Guérchy's secretary to take possession of all his papers, keeping them secret till they should be handed over to himself in person. But the English Government found itself unable to issue a warrant for D'Eon's arrest, and the most De Guérchy could obtain was a formal discharge to D'Eon from the Lord Chamberlain from his diplomatic status. Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State, declared that the ex-Plenipotentiary's behaviour was abominable, but his person inviolable. D'Eon formally declined to deliver his papers, and held his ground. But although the King declared he was "presumptuous and a very extraordinary person," he authorized Tercier to continue to supply him with a little money and let him remain where he was. The culprit at the time we find writing to his mother, "Let them do as they please, I will do as I think proper," and assuring her that he had no need of consolation "because I do my duty, and my enemies, who call themselves great men, do not perform theirs"; whilst his "heart," he said, "plays the violin and even the double-bass!"

In his desperation, however, D'Eon proceeded to further outrage by publishing a book containing not only an account of his grievances against De Guerchy, but also extracts from private ministerial correspondence reflecting upon the Ambassador's qualifications. He became almost as popular as Wilkes with the London mob, and he boasted to De Broglie of offers he had received from the English Opposition if he would support their charges of bribery against the negotiators of the late peace. When found guilty of libel for his recent publication, he successfully evaded arrest, and for the first time (unless the Russian romance were true) adopted feminine attire. He even retaliated upon De Guerchy by charging him with attempted murder, obtaining a true bill from the Grand Jury, though the proceedings were finally quashed in another Court.

D'Eon had made his enemy's position in England impossible, and he even obtained from Louis XV. a pension; but the King was now only anxious to get back his papers and rid himself of his agent. The latter still refused, however, to hand these over, and continued for some little time to supply De Broglie with political information as "William Wolf." He helped Halifax to rebut the accusations of having been bribed made against various highplaced Englishmen after the Treaty of 1763, though he remained on terms with Wilkes, whom he advised De Broglie to keep as a counterpoise to Paoli. But his pecuniary position was getting perilous; and became worse when Louis XVI. on his accession received the most preposterous demands from his predecessor's agent. Ultimately, however, Beaumarchais was employed to get rid of his tiresome claims by according him an annuity in lieu of his irregularly paid pension as well as a safe-conduct to France, in return for the long-desiderated correspondence and other conditions.

The latter included a proviso that D'Eon should not only refrain from any action hostile to the family of De Guerchy, but should also always wear feminine dress. Already D'Eon himself, apparently for the sake of notoriety, had adopted the pose of being a woman, although he had at first indignantly combated the popular belief, which took the form of bets and insurance policies. Although he protested vainly against the minister's condition, he succeeded in befooling some of the shrewdest of his contemporaries, such as Beaumarchais, and even many of his old military comrades and intimate associates. Voltaire, however, found it difficult to believe that his "very thick and very prickly black beard" belonged to a woman.

D'Eon was a popular personage during his final residence in France. Not only was he fêted by society, but he also corresponded seriously with such men as Buffon and Lalande, fought Beaumarchais with his pen, and even made pious visits to religious houses. But he was unable

to persuade ministers to allow him to join the army in America, and had to undergo a brief imprisonment in order to remind him of his obligation to retain his irksome attire.

In 1785 he had to return to England to redeem his library and papers from a creditor, and found it convenient to remain. At the Revolution he lost his annuity; and poverty now compelled him to earn his living by giving fencing displays. After an accident in one of these at Southampton, he was fain to desist, and passed his last years as a woman in the house of a charitable London lady.

The story of this life of vaulting ambition is sometimes, as told by the authors, a little lacking in precision. A few footnotes would have been useful to enlighten the English reader—for instance, as to the identity of "the Grand Duchess" mentioned in chap. ii., and to explain what is meant by Comte de Choiseul being "raised to the peerage" (p. 63). The uninitiated might also have had help in distinguishing the latter from his cousin and colleague the Duc. "Henry Fielding, Justice of the Peace" (p. 101), who is said to have taken up D'Eon's quarrel, should presumably be Sir John. Dr. Samuel Musgrave, the Greek scholar, who brought the charges of bribery against the negotiators of the Treaty of 1763, was not a member of Parliament, far less a "leader of the Liberal party." The wording of certain passages in the last chapter concerning the Revolution is so loose as to be misleading.

The translation also leaves something to be desired. Mr. Rieu prints "spy of" his own chief, when he means "on"; and on the same page (28) uses "suborned" for *subsidized*. To "access himself" (p. 74) is certainly not good English; and the words "at England's expense" (p. 242) convey just the opposite of the meaning required. The pagination of the book is somewhat peculiar, and there is no index; but the printing and general get-up are above the average.

*An Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament.* By James Moffatt. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

DR. MOFFATT'S book is the latest addition to "The International Theological Library," and is worthy to be placed in that library beside Prof. Driver's 'Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament.' It is designed not for general readers, but for students, and we are told that they need to be reminded that, if the first commandment of research is "Thou shalt work at the sources," the second is "Thou shalt acquaint thyself with work done before thee and beside thee." Dr. Moffatt has been obedient to these commandments, and not only are exhaustive lists of books furnished, but also there are innumerable statements and criticisms of the positions

of representative writers. There is no other English book on the subject so comprehensive, and the reader, whether critic or student, will be impressed with the author's learning, lucid style, methodical arrangement, and reverent attitude.

It is impossible, on the other hand, that there should be a consensus of agreement with Dr. Moffatt's conclusions. These conclusions are very definite, as, for example, that John the son of Zebedee did not write the Fourth Gospel; and yet, as they are never merely dogmatic assertions or plausible conjectures, they are deserving of consideration. The classification of the books of the New Testament is novel, but is not to be rejected as fanciful. Five groups are recognized: the Correspondence of Paul; the Historical Literature; Homilies and Pastorals; the Apocalypse of John; and the Fourth Gospel and a Johannine tract (1 John). Under Homilies and Pastorals are included 1 Peter, Jude, 2 Peter, Ephesians, Epistles to Timothy and Titus, Hebrews, James, and two letters of John the Presbyter (2 and 3 John). Ephesians, it is to be noted, is not classed with the letters of Paul. It seems probable, Dr. Moffatt says,

"so far as probability can be reached in a matter of this kind, that the epistle, or rather homily in epistolary form, originally had no notice of any Church. It was a catholicised version of Colossians, written in Paul's name to Gentile Christendom; the solitary reference to concrete conditions is adapted from Colossians, in order to lend *verisemblance* to the writing, and the general traits of the homily rank it among the catholic epistles or pastorals of the early Church."

In reference to the date the contention is that

"the *terminus a quo* is fixed by Colossians, which was certainly, and 1 Peter, which was probably, used by the anonymous *autor ad Ephesios*. Ewald, who regarded Colossians as written by Timotheus under Paul's supervision, held that Ephesians was composed by a Paulinist between A.D. 75 and 80, and if the *terminus ad quem* is extended to c. A.D. 85, this conjecture may serve as a working hypothesis for the general period of the writing."

After a short but careful examination of the evidence in favour of Prisca and Aquila as the authors of Hebrews, Dr. Moffatt concludes that one has "reluctantly to forego the romance which this hypothesis would introduce into the primitive Christian literature." Unlike Prof. Harnack, Drummond, Dr. Stanton, and other writers, Dr. Moffatt does not reject the Papias tradition that John the son of Zebedee was killed by the Jews. He is inclined, on the contrary, to accept it, for reasons put forward by him; and he has to meet, therefore, the difficulties arising out of the other tradition, that John the Apostle lived to extreme old age and was resident in Asia Minor. He emphasizes the fact that Irenæus is the chief witness for that tradition, and that his statements "are confronted by a significant silence on the part of previous writers." It is shown that in the literature



nature before Irenæus there is no mention of the sojourn of the Apostle in Asia Minor, and it is maintained that the silence of Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, and Hegesippus cannot fairly be called accidental. No argument is accepted which favours the theory that the Apostle was the author of any of the Johannine books. Dr. Moffatt does not admit that there is a good case for those who give up St. John's authorship of the Fourth Gospel and cling to his authorship of Revelation. He points out that, when the vindictive and passionate tone of the Apocalypse is connected with the temper displayed by St. John in the incident recorded by St. Mark and St. Luke, it is assumed that the rebuke of Jesus produced no impression on the disciple, and that forty years later he was unaffected by what his Master had said. While John the Apostle is rejected as an author, John the Presbyter is accepted. The John of Asia Minor towards the close of the first century was, according to Dr. Moffatt,

"John the presbyter, a Jewish Christian disciple, originally a Jerusalemite, who taught and ruled with strictness in the local churches. His authority and influence created a 'Johannine' school or circle. He wrote the Apocalypse, and two notes of his have survived, all written before the year 96 A.D. Later on, the Church looked back to see in him, however, and in his earlier apostolic namesake, not two stars, but one."

The relevant fact is adduced that, when the Canon was being formed, there was a tendency to connect any accepted gospel or epistle with an apostle. Dr. Moffatt offers no theory regarding the authorship of the Fourth Gospel and 1 John, though he does not repudiate the idea that he who wrote the Apocalypse may have written that Gospel. There is, however, no special attention given to the idea, and it seems as if it would not have been mentioned had not Prof. Harnack and other reputable critics supported it.

The excellent work which Dr. Moffatt has done in this book might be further illustrated by his examination of the contents of the Fourth Gospel, indeed, of all the New Testament writings. He shows himself competent to deal with literary as well as historical problems, and students, whether they ultimately agree with him or not, will at least learn what these problems are and what solutions have been offered.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mrs. Thompson.* By W. B. Maxwell. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. MAXWELL'S scrupulous care in getting up his "cases" is one of his most marked characteristics, and is displayed to a nicety in his latest novel. Mrs. Thompson is the proprietress of an old-fashioned drapery business in an old-fashioned town. She has pulled the business out of the fire, as the phrase runs, after her incompetent husband's death, and by her

personality and power of organization has built it up again into a substantial affair. At this point she falls a victim to a passion of love which has come to her late in life. She is five-and-forty, and has an insipid and stupid daughter, who also falls a victim to the same passion. The story is virtually the story of these two unhappy marriages. It is marked by all the author's delicacy of touch, his sensitive feeling for detail, and his power of evoking emotion. We do not, however, think that the man Marsden, an admirable salesman at "Thompson's," would have degenerated so sharply as is represented. If he had been capable of that, he would have broken out before. He is, indeed, painted too blackly. But the tragedy of Mrs. Thompson's life is sympathetically and interestingly set forth, and Mr. Maxwell is, as always, an effective writer.

*John Verney.* By Horace Annesley Vachell. (John Murray.)

THE sordidness of political ambition has recently been much exploited. But Mr. Vachell's tale was worth telling, since all his characters possess individuality. We can admire the honesty of John Verney, which leads to a healthy amount of self-criticism, and sympathize with the self-deception of his chief, which leads to his being caught in the toils of the villain, and eventually involving his family also. Even the villainy of the villain is so obviously the outcome of ambition that it cannot be condemned as mere melodrama; and the heroine will probably make a wide appeal to thoughtful readers. Although many of the characters are not novel, being re-introduced from 'The Hill,' we leave them still interested in their future.

*A True Woman.* By Baroness Orczy. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THE author of 'The Scarlet Pimpernel' has a public of her own, which may possibly find her latest novel exciting. It is a modern story, and turns on a murder and an innocent prisoner. The dénouement will not strike the ordinary reader as particularly convincing, though he may be prepared for it. There is little or no attempt at characterization, and the mystery, as we have hinted, is not impenetrable. On the whole, the author seems likely to do better in melodrama of the past, in which she has already scored a success.

*Two Girls and a Mannikin.* By Wilkinson Sherren. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

THE idea of twins who are virtually identical in appearance while widely dissimilar in temperament, is not novel, but Mr. Sherren handles his subject with skill and originality, although with an impartiality that borders on the unsympathetic. His hero is well described

as a "mannikin" in spite of his generous physical proportions, and it is with this character that the author is least successful. His alternate backslidings and repentances are not convincing, while his share in the final tragedy is almost abhorrent. The twin sisters who contend for his unstable affections are well drawn, the atmosphere of the Methodist household and the character of the grimly fanatical father being equally ably portrayed; but for a farmer's wife to talk of "we intellectuals" seems hardly in keeping. A fine old sea-captain and a buxom serving-woman provide the most entertaining parts of the book.

*The Downfall of the Gods.* By Sir Hugh Clifford. (John Murray.)

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD maintains here his high position among novelists who take their local colour from Asia. The scene of the present story is laid in Kambodia in the thirteenth century. Perfection of structure is joined to unusual thematic interest; and one of the characters, an architect enthralled by his discovery of "the formula of the arch," is admirably imagined. The story depicts the tyranny of the Brahman priests or demigods, and their overthrow by the Sudras or men of "servile caste," led by a priest's illegitimate son, himself the infatuated tool of a temple-prostitute. The fraud and piety of the Brahman priests, the artistic enthusiasm of the architect, and the scornful rationalism of the prostitute are impressively exhibited. A poetic solemnity broods over the story.

*The Bread upon the Waters.* By Georgette Agnew. (Heinemann.)

QUENTIN GREGORIE is kind in his youth to an artist's model, and in his middle age she makes an heroic sacrifice for his sake. Kitty O'Kelly the model has by this time been transformed into Iris Hawthorne the actress, and she has bewitched Quentin's son, as before she had attempted to bewitch him. Her sacrifice adds to her piquant personality just that touch of depth which it otherwise lacked, though it does not seem generally satisfactory. Indeed, the impression left with us is that she has been particularly badly treated, which is a tribute to her charm.

Such words as "impersonalness," "unaccustom," and "revivingly" do not please us, but the book, as a whole, is attractively written.

*The Green Wave of Destiny.* By Philippa Bridges. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THERE is more than a little of poetic feeling and description in this tale of the Far East. The heroine is charming—"beautiful, good, and brave," says Redpath the traveller, whose life she sets

to good purpose through her love. The strange bargain on the Afghan frontier, whereby Redpath induces his hard companion not to leave him in the desert, is the knot at the core of his destiny, and the various influences which make for his release are well devised and described. These and the good use of the local background (in China particularly) make a striking picture. We may add that the book is an admirable impression on excellent material, since such details are often scamped nowadays.

*The Splendid Sinner.* By Arthur Lambton. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THE heroine's lapse from virtue in a Neapolitan dungeon, though there may be none who would not forgive it, is a squalid rather than a splendid sin, and should not have been thrown into relief on the title-page. For the rest, the story is concerned with the Naples of Lady Hamilton and Acton. There is plenty of incident connected with the political turbulence of the time, and the author appears to take the common Whig view of the doings of the Neapolitan Court. His lazzaroni are lifelike, but we cannot compliment him on his style.

*The Under-Man.* By Joseph Clayton. (Martin Secker.)

THE reader would probably have thanked the author for a larger display of the note of relief which is contained in the last five lines of this lugubrious tale. In fact, his honesty in recording the history of one of the failures of modern life may militate against the popularity of his book. This would be a matter for regret, because the picture of the hero's lack of "spunk" combined with a faculty for relentless self-depreciation is noteworthy. The book is not well knit, and lacks due revision. The author's curt close presumably betrays his increasing impatience with the hero, an impatience which his readers are likely to share. Socialistic views are expressed, but not with an insistence likely to offend the ordinary reader.

#### VERSE.

*Songs of the Road*, by Sir A. Conan Doyle (Smith & Elder), are so varied in theme that the reason for the title selected is not at once apparent. The volume is in three parts. The first contains 'Narrative Verses and Songs'—humorous like 'Bendy's Sermon,' pathetic like 'The Outcasts,' or, as in 'The Wanderer,' striking a pretty and effective vein of sentiment. These move with characteristic vigour and simplicity, and will lend themselves admirably to recitation. Of the second section, headed 'Philosophic Verses,' the most remarkable pieces are those which seek in thoughtful stanzas—embellished but scantily with poetical graces—to comprehend certain of the incomprehensible anomalies incident to

humanity, emphasizing with a cogeny dispiriting, but relentlessly rational, the dependence of mind upon matter, of the spiritual upon the physical. With the third portion, 'Miscellaneous Verses,' the author, in 'Night Voices' and again 'By the North Sea,' approaches the domain of the true lyricist as opposed to that of the reciter or pathologist. We quote from the latter poem:

Her cheek was wet with North Sea spray,  
We walked where tide and shingle meet;  
The long waves rolled from far away  
To purr in ripples at our feet.  
And as we walked it seemed to me  
That three old friends had met that day:  
The old, old sky, the old, old sea,  
And love, which is as old as they.

Not the least attractive feature of the volume is the modest little 'Foreword' with which it opens.

Pensive melancholy and mellifluous despair are the dominant features in Mr. Maurice Baring's *Collected Poems* (John Lane). Alike in sonnet, lyric, and play, parting and death continually harped on produce a monotone of feeling, the sense of which not music of word nor beauty of imagery can entirely efface. Mr. Baring has undoubtedly poetic power, but he suffers by taking one corner of the world of human experience for his province. In his chosen domain, however, he acquires himself worthily, and his pages abound in haunting phrases and images of subtle fancy. He sings of

the high pinnacles of wind and rain;

of a woman's soul as

a harbour, dark beneath the moon,  
And flashing with soft lights of sympathy;

while the sonnet 'Vale,' which we quote, illustrates the sustained, almost cloying sweetness of his verse:—

I am for ever haunted by one dread,  
That I may suddenly be swept away,  
Nor have the leave to see you, and to say  
Good-bye; then this is what I would have said:

I have loved summer and the longest day;  
The leaves of June, the slumberous film of heat,  
The bees, the swallow, and the waving wheat,  
The whistling of the mowers in the hay.

I have loved words which lift the soul with wings,  
Words that are windows to eternal things,  
I have loved souls that to themselves are true,

Who cannot stoop and know not how to fear,  
Yet hold the talisman of pity's tear:  
I have loved these because I have loved you.

Two 'Scenes from a Play' on the Black Prince, a five-act play 'Tristram and Iseult,' and 'Proserpine: a Masque,' conclude the volume, and fill the greater part of it; but in his use of the dramatic form Mr. Baring is not noticeably dramatic. In the Masque, on the other hand, with its virtually boundless latitude, he is more at ease, and the shadowy world of the grove of Proserpine and King Pharamond's "sea-girt city" has inspired some of the most melodious examples of a lyrical talent beyond the ordinary.

Mr. E. H. Viziak, whose little volume *Flints and Flashes* appears in the "Satchel Series" (Elkin Mathews), adds to a somewhat conventional independence of thought—freely expressed—distinct poetical promise. His, when it detaches itself from modern political issues, is the mind which sees visions, and though they resemble most visions in being incomplete, there is yet sufficient indication that when, having realized that the visionary element is not the sole constituent of poetry, he has subordinated it in a greater degree to the service of conscious art, he may advance to some purpose. The contents of the present volume (the majority of which are reprinted

from various periodicals) waver between the finished and trivial on the one side, and the unfinished and amorphous, but not trivial, on the other. A certain grimness of imagination—as yet little more than tentative—points to the region of verse where the author should achieve most. We quote the lines called 'The Murderer':—

I've tricked them! At dawn another dies,  
Caught in the net of liars' lies.  
But the black night is shot with bars;  
And, through the murk, two stony stars  
Peer forth like gaoler's eyes.

Technically there is little fault to be found, only we would observe that two such Miltonisms as "the sea-lit dim serene" and "the still profound" are infelicitous to the modern ear and eye when they occur within the space of three short lines; and further, that the use of "lift" for "lifted" does not please.

Mr. Webster Ford's *Songs and Sonnets* (Chicago, the Rooks Press) are of more than average merit, though the fact that, contrary to poetic tradition, they exalt fickleness in love, in place of constancy, may possibly militate against them in some circles. The author possesses grace and fluency, a good sense of craftsmanship, and a rhythmic ear, as may be gathered from two creditable 'Odes,' to 'Day' and 'Night' respectively; while the prevailing spirit (sufficiently individual) of his verse is to be discerned in the following, from 'A Study':

Oh, subtle and mystic Egyptians!  
Who chiseled the Sphinx in the East,  
With head and the breasts of a woman,  
And body and claws of a beast.

And gave her a marvellous riddle  
That the eyes should read as he ran  
What crawls and runs and is baffled  
By woman, the sphinx—but a man?

The concluding sonnet sequence is technically admirable, though, as is often the case with all but the masters of sonnet-making, its purport is not invariably clear.

In the brief 'Forewords' prefixed to the latest additions to the anthological host, *The Songs of Old England* and *Pilgrim Songs on the King's Highway* (Ouseley), Mr. W. James Wintle recapitulates—unnecessarily perhaps—the difficulties which beset the compiler; but, perfection in this kind being by common consent unattainable, little fault can be found with his selections. The precise method of arrangement followed in 'Pilgrim Songs on the King's Highway,' a book of devotional verse, is not, however, clear; while 'The Songs of Old England' comprise a reasonable leaven of favourites of varied periods, together with others less known, marshalled in groups, but with scant regard for chronology—"temp. Henry VIII." appearing cheek by jowl with Samuel Lover. We do not think that Dickens's 'The Ivy Green' is sufficiently representative to have merited admission. The volumes are handsomely produced as regards binding, paper, and printing, but even so they would call for no special comment in an age glutted with anthologies, were it not for the admirable reproductions of masters, modern and old, with which they are lavishly illustrated. We may observe in passing that Mr. Wintle is mistaken in describing "pygmye" ('Songs of Old England,' p. 2) as "possibly the origin of the modern word pickaninny," the latter, minus its *k*, being traceable to North American Indian sources.

*La Lyre d'Amour: an Anthology of French Love Poems from Earliest Times down to 1866.* Selected and annotated by Charles B. Lewis. (Chatto & Windus.)—This is a



charming and well-selected anthology of love lyrics, with annotations sufficient to bring the oldest of them within reach of any reader who understands modern French. This is, indeed, not a difficult task, for, as William Morris used to say, an Englishman who knows French has a considerable advantage over a Frenchman nurtured in Racine in reading any mediæval French book. Anthologies of modern French poems are comparatively common, but Mr. Lewis has done good service in making the older poems available to a wider class than professed students. His Introduction is pleasant and well-written, but we think he misunderstands Verlaine—"De la musique avant toute chose." The lyrics he cites up to Ronsard's day were written to be sung, even the barren verbiage of Charles d'Orléans; the poems of the classical and the modern age were written to be de-claimed. The distinction is fundamental, and the exaggerations of the Symbolists and other doctrinaires have their logical basis in it. The book is well printed, and has as frontispiece a photogravure of a modern illumination founded on a fifteenth-century original.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE third and last volume of Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Century of Empire, 1801-1900* (Arnold), brings an agreeable, though somewhat superficial survey to its appropriate end with the death of Queen Victoria. Unlike many books of its kind, this has improved as it has gone on. As a much-respected member of Parliament, Sir Herbert saw a good deal of the inner workings of politics in 1830 and onwards, and his knowledge lends colour to his narrative. The career of Randolph Churchill, in particular, receives sympathetic treatment at his hands; and, if he makes but little attempt to conceal his animosity to Bradlaugh, his standpoint is, at all events, intelligible. In the earlier chapters we get a reasonably impartial survey of the first Administrations of Disraeli and Gladstone. The agricultural depression which ushered in the first Midlothian campaign is also dealt with in a spirit of sobriety, and the account of Gordon's mission could not be bettered as a candid handling of a fiercely controversial question. Sir Herbert admits that Gordon threw his first instructions to the winds, and that before the capture of Berber he might at any time have brought away the garrison of Khartum.

As 'A Century of Empire' draws near present times, Sir Herbert expresses opinions on which *The Athenæum* cannot pretend to offer criticism. We will merely, therefore, take note of his vigorous denunciation of the Unionist Government for failing to reform the House of Lords when reform was possible. The Diamond Jubilee suggests to Sir Herbert a purview of material progress which is, on the whole, well done, though we cannot agree with him that British architecture is dead or dormant. It may lack a distinctive style, but it abounds in strenuous endeavour.

*Crooked Answers.* By Phyllis Bottome and H. de Lisle Brock. (John Murray.)—The story in this book—a very slight one—is told by fragments in a number of amusing letters, purporting to be written by a group of people brought together by the occasion of a winter trip to St. Moritz. We are reminded incidentally of 'Blanche's Letters' in *Punch*, of 'The Letters of Elizabeth,' and

of Mr. E. V. Lucas's work in the same field; but the authors have a cleverness of their own, and display a knowledge of a certain world which much arrides us. The letters ascribed to Lady Sarah Overton are the best in the book, and the portrait conveyed of that philosophical chaperon is good caricature. The work is frivolous but entertaining, and demands no mental effort from the reader.

IN Mr. W. J. Batchelder's *The Wine-drinker, and other Stories* (Smith & Elder), the "wine-drinker" is no worshipper of Bacchus, but a North Sea herring, an aristocrat of his race, larger than most, and more beautifully marked, but a herring, and as such liable to the onslaughts of greater fish and the hazards of the trawlers' nets. The tale of this particular herring occupies no more than a score of pages out of three hundred. There are fifteen other stories, all of North Sea fisher-folk and their doings ashore and afloat, and all are distinctly worth reading. The author appears to know his subject—the characters and their environment—extremely well, and most of his tales are told in the vernacular, which is effectively used.

*The Teacher's Encyclopædia of the Theory, Method, Practice, History, and Development of Education at Home and Abroad.* Edited by A. P. Laurie. Vcl. I. (Caxton Publishing Company.)—On March 18th we reviewed the first volume of an American 'Cyclopedia of Education' edited by Mr. Paul Monroe. We have now before us an English attempt in the same field, though there are obvious differences between the two publications. Mr. Laurie departs from the custom of arranging subjects in alphabetical order, and aims at selecting subjects of vital interest which are arranged in related groups. He rightly urges in his Preface that there are two movements which necessitate a fresh study of educational problems: the scientific movement and its creation of the new child-psychology, which is beginning to affect modern ideas of method; and the social movement, which emphasizes the conception of society as a social organism, and the responsibility of the State towards the separate units.

It is obvious from the articles in this first volume that many of the problems handled are only in the course of solution, and that to such problems no attempt is made to give a complete answer. We have instead a presentment of new ideas "in process of formation, before they have crystallized in final form." It may be said that the teacher who consults this volume will find not so much definite results stated as matter which will set him thinking and working out his own attempts at method. All this is so much gain. If astronomy is the most exact of the sciences, it may be claimed that educational psychology is the most uncertain. The first article, by Prof. John Adams, on 'Child-Psychology,' gives colour to this assertion. He fairly admits the uncertainties of the subject, never dogmatizes, and contents himself with such recommendations as "The teacher is likely to favour" this or that view. Errors in present educational practice are abundantly shown up, but conclusive direction as to the right path is not given. Of the four theories of play for children, one is selected as that most favourably received by students of child-life, the theory that it is a preparatory exercise. Nearly all departments of the science are as yet inchoate. Prof. Alfred Binet's metrical scale of intelligence is introduced as a beginning.

The same must be said of collective psychology, that is, the psychology of the class. Still, the outlook is hopeful, as psychology is undoubtedly daily becoming more detailed and matter-of-fact. The same tolerant attitude is displayed by Prof. J. J. Findlay in his article on 'General Method.' He has a sympathetic understanding of the teacher's doubts and difficulties about psychology and its practical use.

An admirable article is contributed by Prof. Michael Sadler on 'Moral Instruction and Training in Schools,' which challenges quotation in many places; we can find space only for the following, which hits the nail well and truly on the head:—

"Some educational administrators would be more in place in the service of a commercial trust. They achieve punctuality, economy, and order at the expense of much more important things. They dislike the independence of subordinates. They are irritated by anomalies in administration. They like to have things cut and dried. They excel in reports. But their rule is really an oppression to many of those who serve under them. They kill off much which ought to be allowed to grow. They seem successful, but they are really failures."

There are six other articles in this volume by Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bremner, and others. The type is bold and legible; and there is a variety of illustrations in colours and black and white. It is a pity that the Greek quotation from Plato's 'Republic' (Book III.) which figures on the title-page as a motto should have been allowed to retain three misprints in its two and a half lines.

*Via Rhodesia: a Journey through Southern Africa.* By Charlotte Mansfield. (Stanley Paul & Co.)—Miss Mansfield has attained some success as a novelist, and from the report of a lecture delivered by request at Bulawayo, reproduced on pp. 415-19, it appears that we are to regard her as an authority on the art of word-painting. To reinforce her exposition of its theory she instituted a prize competition, the medal awarded to the successful writer bearing the image of Rhodes, who, we learn, was a poet in feeling and action, if not in word. Miss Mansfield's practice is exemplified by passages like the following:—

"And what a gem of earth set in the sea the beautiful little island of Madeira is, with its fairy mountains tipped by fleecy clouds, the perfume of the flowers coming out to the sea to greet you, as though the land were waving a scented handkerchief of welcome, the valleys suggesting that they have dug their way into the hill-sides with flower-sheathed swords, purple shadows hovering near, while high above is a wonderful canopy of blue."

On arrival at Cape Town:—

"It was only four o'clock; some time must yet elapse before the monarch of day would rise from scarlet sheets of light and with sceptre of gold gladden the hours."

The author, it will be seen, delights in colour, and a little later waxes enthusiastic over the flora of the Cape Peninsula, including one plant new, we fancy, to botanists:—

"... the pale plumbago flowers which skirt the roads and fill the gardens with azure poetry. It is said that plumbago was the favourite flower of Cecil Rhodes; at any rate Cape Town keeps ever flourishing—perhaps in memory—these dainty blossoms. And what a contrast to the pale plumbago is the scarlet proboscis [sic], with its haunting notes of floral exclamation, to arrest the attention of the passer-by."

The aim of Miss Mansfield's book is, however, economic rather than literary: its main theme is wholesale emigration to Rhodesia. The slum children of London are to be made happy at Mwenzo, on the Nyasa-Tanganyika Plateau (about 9° S.), where they could be accommodated in the

school so unnecessarily (in the author's opinion) maintained by the L.M.S. for the benefit of native youth. The natives were happy and virtuous till the missionaries forced on them an education which they do not want and which only injures them—yet we are also told (p. 99) that their "desire for education knows no limits." The grains of truth mixed up with the usual denunciation of missionaries (whose attitude towards native institutions has, after all, sometimes been injudicious) lose much of their force because Miss Mansfield singles out for special condemnation men and women whose great offence, in the eyes of orthodoxy, has been their refusal to meddle rashly with the institutions in question. But with their defence, or that of Mr. Tengo Jabavu (see p. 99), we need not concern ourselves here.

For the rest we have some good photographs, and—when the author forgets to be picturesque—some readable descriptions. It is not easy to see why chap. xxx., 'A Burlesque,' should have been included; and we may perhaps venture to suggest that *kanga* (p. 232) means not a lion, but a guinea-fowl; and that the carriers, if they in truth called Miss Mansfield a "Donna Chubwina," showed themselves indifferently acquainted with their own language.

A FORMLESS, slight, and somewhat ambiguous book is *The Diary of a Refugee*, edited by Frances Fearn (New York, Moffat, Yard & Co.). The name of the diarist nowhere appears, unless, indeed, she was the Rcsalie Urquhart who did some simple drawings, memoranda of scenery, here reproduced in sepia. The editor's explanatory reference to her, and mode of dealing with her work, are both a little curious. A general appeal having been made by an Historical Society for the publication of all remaining data regarding the Civil War, she says,

"I remembered a diary kept during the war by a member of my family, who was a woman of rare qualities of brain and heart, with an unusually just mind. I felt that anything written by her would be so liberal and fair that it could not fail but prove interesting reading, for the people both of the North and the South. From what she had told me, and remembering as a child many things myself, I am able to fill in the gaps where necessary."

Only a note from Admiral Dewey, quoted in the Preface, incidentally makes us aware that the "member of my family" was the writer's own mother. She seems to have been an excellent lady, heavily charged with that somewhat tritful and universal benevolence which is one of the variations of Southern sentiment. It is true we come upon her at a trifling time, with three or four sons at the war (one of them a prisoner) and the prospect of having to leave the beloved Louisiana home upon the fall of New Orleans. Before the exodus occurs we have some pleasing glimpses of the custom and spirit of daily life on the estate of a wealthy planter, especially of the affection and loyalty of the slaves towards the "ole massa" or "ole missus." We read of festival occasions, when gifts were distributed on a variety of pretexts, and a young mother would borrow an extra baby, so as to secure an additional reward of merit.

The seeking of asylum in Texas was the beginning of much vicissitude, not without privation for a time, and even adventure. Thus in crossing the plains the party once watched a whole night through in terror—and in such laager as they could make—fearing lest they should be discovered by an Indian encampment on which they had almost stumbled. Next day they found

that the "Indians," who were fugitive rebels like themselves, on the Texas trail, had passed an equally uncomfortable night, with the same fears concerning them. Eventually the family found its way to England, to Paris, and back to the States, with a great romance on the way, if not two, to compensate for losses and bereavements.

What renders the book "ambiguous" is Mrs. Fearn's method of amplifying the original diary. To what extent she has done so we have no means of estimating; but probably to a very considerable extent, to judge from a note of unreality, which frequently throws one out. There are some pretty portraits, especially that of the child—"The Clarice of the fifth generation"—to whom the book is dedicated.

*Through the Wildernesses of Brazil by Horse, Canoe, and Float.* By William Azel Cook. (Fisher Unwin.)—The missionary, one is glad to think, has his consolations. Apart from what Mr. Cook disparagingly terms "buying merit"—a theological operation discouraged in whatever sect he belongs to—there is plenty of fun and adventure. In fact, the missionary, who generally comes of a social stratum which furnishes more clerks than deposit accounts at banks, would have a small chance of seeing the world but for his professional advantages. As it is, he travels at a marvellously cheap rate; expects and receives hospitable entertainment (and, as Mr. Cook says, is "obligated") where mere laymen might get the cold shoulder; and he carries with him "a specie" (Mr. Cook is fond of this peculiar singular) of provender which ordinary travellers do not "stock," at least in bulk. "It was a long time between meals," he remarks, "for one who had been accustomed to three meals each day at regular hours. I therefore traded Testaments for eggs to families I encountered along the trail, and had them boiled hard to eat cold at noon." "I also exchanged Bibles for *rapadura*—sugar in bricks. I had long understood that God's Word was food, but never before had experience of the fact in just this way." No wonder that there was "a heavy run on Bibles." The poor heathen were led to "the Truth" by "a Gospel hymn on the cornet." The process of conversion by gramophone may be regarded as much less exciting an experience; but as the "joyful tribal songs" of the Karayá Indians are said to suggest "the running and bleating of a deer," both methods must have been wonders.

"Owing to remarkable Providences, independent of any plans of his own, and the converging of chains of events the beginnings of which were as wide apart as the earth, the author, acting as a sort of forerunner, or scout, for the army of Christ, traveled thousands of miles through the boundless wildernesses of South America inhabited by the children of the forest, besides traveling extensively and evangelizing among the more advanced peoples."

Some of these "remarkable Providences" were the escapes of the author from drowning, when he or his companions had displayed conspicuous incompetence in the management of the paddle, although, he protests, "I was always well armed with 'The Sword of the Spirit.'" There was some excuse for the capsizing, however, if the missionary boatful was often like the one that put off from Leopoldina:—

"I saw with dismay, after we had cast off, that the canoe men.....were intoxicated—worse, that there was a demijohn of the brutalizing liquid [*cachaca*] in the second canoe.....The alcoholized men paddled and splashed wildly about, yelling continually in mad glee; while our cargo of dogs, appearing to really understand the seriousness of the situation, howled a dirge."

It was in this riotous voyage on the Araguaya that the author witnessed a remarkable use of tobacco as an aid to landing big fish. Well may he comment, "If tobacco will paralyze a fish, can it fail to injure the human consumer?" Nay, if men can flourish on mutton chops, why not cows? Mr. Cook himself ate water-melon grown in a Karayá cemetery, and notes "that it tasted unpleasantly like [*sic*] a Karayá smells." There is strange eating in Brazil, beyond a doubt. There is also, sometimes, a fast. "Providence orders my fasts," says the author; "I deny myself gladly if there is no food." So simple a rule deserves registration. He is more exigent in the matter of sleep, and prescribes an excellent recipe for the proper construction and occupation of hammocks. Indeed, on the Rio do Somno sleeping seems a form of telluric worship; and hammocks rise to the dignity of an ethnological test in parts of Brazil, where the tribes appear to be divided into those who sleep in hammocks and those who prefer to use them as greatcoats.

We have said perhaps enough to show the character of the book and the manner in which the author uses what he calls his "beloved mother-tongue," a use so modest that he employs the verb "nurse" for "suck," a use for which we do not find authority in his native Webster. We confess, relying upon Richard Burton's experiences, we had thought Brazil a more attractive country than Mr. Cook describes it. But his method would make the Delectable Mountains seem tame. He cannot depict scenery, and there is little life in his descriptions of the people, in spite of many words. The chief value the book may possess consists in its observations of native customs and folk-lore. Naturally, one cannot travel 7,000 miles (in the first journey alone) and "circumscribe a large portion of Brazil"—and the most out-of-the-way parts of the interior, we should add—without learning a good deal about the inhabitants. But Mr. Cook's account is vitiated by an uncertainty as to when he is recording his own observations and when he is abstracting such books as P. Ehrenreich's 'Beitrag [*sic*] zur Völkerkunde Brasiliens,' to which he confesses himself indebted. It is also vitiated by doubts as to the witness's competence. Mr. Cook does not appear to possess any kind of scientific qualifications, and his descriptions are often vague, and unsatisfactory. Further, he displays such vehement prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church that he is ready to believe any fable that tells against it. We are aware that Brazil is not a favourable example of the work of the Propaganda, and we should not go there for the best type of Roman Catholics. Mr. Cook labels them "Christians (?)" and regards everything connected with them with eyes so jaundiced that one is apt to discredit his evidence on other matters as well. To disparage missionary efforts is far from our intention, but we do not think that such work is well represented by the narrow-minded intolerance which this volume displays. The dislike which the ignorant, self-indulgent, old-established priests entertained for the newcomer who "traded in Testaments" and heralded his advent on the cornet is intelligible.

*Crockford's Clerical Directory*, 1911 (Horace Cox), is now out, and we are very glad to have again this admirable and accurate guide to the clergy and their achievements. The editor has an easier time than his pre-



decessor in the matter of objections, these being less than five concerning returns of the net annual value of a benefice, and he maintains the pleasant tone of earlier prefaces in dealing with a correspondent who "desires to include his tobacco in his outgoings." Important matters discussed are the marriage of divorced persons and the question of degrees which approximate in character to "alleged" honours.

READERS of to-day certainly have abundant advantages of getting good fiction at a very moderate price. Among recent books issued at sevenpence are *The Waters of Jordan* and *Multitude and Solitude* (Nelson), and *Sant' Ilario* and *Joan of Garioch* (Macmillan). A well-printed edition of that admirable romance *The Sowers* can be had for a shilling (Smith & Elder), and the same sum will purchase an edition in French of Balzac's masterly study of parental love, *Le Père Goriot* (Dent), with an interesting Introduction by M. Henri Duvernois.

THE French "Collection Nelson" also deserves wider notice than it has hitherto secured. *Paul et Virginie* and *Mon Oncle Benjamin* are recent additions to this neat and well-printed series, published under the direction of a French teacher at Edinburgh.

*Printers' Pie* is now out, and full of entertainment both in text and pictures. The present issue is likely to be all its predecessors in popularity.

#### THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION AT GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION at Glasgow, opened by the Duke of Connaught on the 3rd inst. with the primary view of endowing a Chair of Scottish History in Glasgow University, has in its "Palace of History" a truly remarkable collection of portraits, documents, and objects illustrative of the national life. Considered as a museum of Scots history, the display of relics of all kinds, from Stone Age burials down to nineteenth-century snuff-boxes, has a representative fullness which should be equally instructive and popular. No such assemblage of Scots portraits has ever been made before. Prof. Cooper may well plume himself on the canvases, about 350 in number, hung in two large halls, to say nothing of the vast subordinate array of plaques, miniatures, and prints. Notable among the oil paintings are the Blairs College 'Queen Mary' and the portraits of Bishops Elphinstone and Gavin Dunbar. Mr. Walter Blaikie has arranged a magnificent set of Jacobite prints and caricatures, such as plates of the flight of General Cope, the battle of Culloden, and the last episodes of Lord Lovat's career. They impress only one degree less than do the adjacent cases containing the pamphlets and journals of the time.

In the documentary sections the honours fall to Mr. Robert Renwick for the extensive series of burghal muniments arranged by him, and to Dr. Maitland Thomson for a select but noble assortment of charters and records. Almost every important burgh in Scotland has consigned the treasure of its archives to be shown in this national exposition, which fairly bristles with royal charters of foundation or privilege to, e.g., Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Lanark, Kirkcudbright, and Montrose. Old minute-books and registers abound, and the

patient scrutineer may follow the course of burghal emancipation and advance. Quaint entries are exposed on some pages, as in that of an Alloway baronial court book from Ayr, where in October, 1513, a plaintiff's case against a defendant was for the "wringwys v'halding fra him of his hors y' he lent him at y' oist"—an evident memory of the host that was cut to pieces at Flodden, though the case was sustained only for the horse's bridle. One of the oldest books of this class, dating from the mid-fifteenth century, comes from Montrose, and lies open at a place where the law is laid down for "swyne" to be "ryngit."

Charters not burghal include beautiful examples, some of which are among the glories of Scots history. From Lübeck there has been sent the letter from Sir William Wallace in 1297 praying for closer intercourse with the Hanse traders. A fine series of Melrose writs includes that jewel of pathetic record, the death-bed letter of Robert the Bruce in 1329, committing his heart to burial at Melrose, where, as we know, it was duly interred on its return from its romantic crusade in Spain. Opposite, in the same case, is the *magna carta* (its size, in parchment, perhaps illustrates graphically why King John's charter bore that name?) of Inchaffray, facing in another case the great charter by which David I. founded Holyrood. A fine set of Maxwell deeds consists of commissions to the lords of that house of the wardenry of the West March. Beside them is a bond of manrent in 1525 granted to the Warden by the famous Johnnie Armstrong, sealed with his seal, and signed with his hand "at ye penne." Near by is an odd reminiscence of Dryfesanda battle, where Lord Maxwell was killed on December 6th, 1593. Two days after, his gear in Edinburgh was arrested for a tailor's account, and a law report of the plea takes notice of the battle. A distinguished exhibit is the Wardlaw MS. Chronicle of the Frasers.

Ecclesiastically the memorials are both rich and numerous. There are the Holyrood 'Ordinale' and the Cambuskenneth Charters on the one hand, and there are Kirk Session registers of the sixteenth century on the other, besides a wealth of Covenants, Covenant literature and biography, and an infinity of law papers about Bothwell Brig and the Killing Time. Mr. Eeles, who is responsible for the ecclesiastical relics, has gathered much capital material in MSS., bells, and church vessels. One curious item is a very early service-book rescued from debased use in supplying the parchment for an angler's fly-book! Mr. W. K. Dickson for the Advocates' Library displays several historic codices, one being Wyntoun's 'Chronicle,' and another being John Ramsay's copy of Barbour's 'Bruce' and Blind Harry's 'Wallace.'

The prehistoric section, contributed to by Prof. Bryce, but chiefly arranged by Mr. Lodovic Mann, is an ambitious attempt to exhibit the course of evolution through stone and bronze well into the Iron Age. It includes several burials showing actual remains *in situ* as found. The series of implements has been chosen so as to typify changes; and the entire section, including models of earth dwellings, cairns, and hill camps, is a notable experiment in arrangement and classification.

Under the charge of Mr. J. A. Balfour, a Norse section (dislocated and delayed by the stranding of the ship Scotland in her relic-bearing voyage from Norway) is still incomplete, but includes the Norwegian Admiralty's model of a viking galley.

Scoto-Swedish and Scoto-French sections are mainly heraldic and pictorial. Scottish heraldry, seals, guildries, needlework, economics, and book-plates each have a particular place.

Sport and its trophies, as classified chiefly by Mr. Henderson Bishop, fill much space with interest, and do justice to the antiquities of golf, "kuting-stone," curling, &c., as well as of that engrossing *pila pedalis* which University authority long ago banned as among *iliberales et periculosos ludos*. The "Siller Gun" of Dumfries is a unique link with the ancient "waponschaws."

Naturally the Highland and military reflection of the past is large. Dr. Magnus Maclean has given an impressive rendering not only to the history of the Gael, but also to his literature, by no means forgetting Ossian. Mr. C. J. Whitelaw makes a brave show of Scottish arms, &c., especially swords, claymores, powder-horns, and pistols.

The largest variety in any single section is found in the close-packed cases of what may be called domesticities garnered by Dr. W. Gemmell. His groups of old spectacles, toddy ladles, tirling-pins, cruises, candlesticks, &c., suggest pleasing comparison with old George Ruthven's "gabions," celebrated in verse three centuries ago:—

His cougs, his dishes, and his caps,  
A totum and some bairnes taps,

His hats, his hoods, his bells, his bones,  
His alley bowles, his curling stones.

They make, like Mr. W. B. Smith and Mr. L. Clapperton's dresserfuls of old silver and pewter, peculiarly circumstantial memories of a time relatively recent yet already inconceivably remote. Glassware is seen in beautiful examples brought together by Mr. Percy Bate and Mr. Rees Price. Mrs. Bate very happily exemplifies early costume by dressed models which daintily wear the rare garments defiant of the moths of ages.

Literature is imperfectly represented, but at least flourishes in a Burns section and a Scott corner. Mr. J. C. Ewing has arranged many Burns MSS. and books, and his section surpasses all predecessors in portraits, including the original Nasmyth. Mr. J. H. Stevenson and Mr. Moir Bryce have done equally apt homage to Scott, whose corner holds, besides abundant manuscripts, the press on which 'Waverley' was printed, and the desk in which the long-lost manuscript was found.

This notice of the work achieved by the archaeological committees, working with a will under the presidency of Prof. Glaister and the secretaryship of Mr. Eyre-Todd, is necessarily perfunctory, but provisionally sketches the contents of what truly forms an unexampled cabinet of Scots history, generously lent for a patriotic occasion from the heirlooms of noble families, the charter chests of corporations, and the *spolia opima* of mighty collectors. G. N.

#### A BOOKWORM'S PERPLEXITY.

May 6, 1911.

It is refreshing to find from the letter of Mr. Francis Jenkinson in *The Athenæum* of this date that my theory of apparently suspicious biblaphanises—which is as charitable as it is well founded—does not apply to the disappearance from the Cambridge University Library of the book Dr. Jessopp has so generously restored to it Never-

theless the theory remains a sound one; or, at least, a good working hypothesis in the investigation of such questionable evanishments. Take two more proofs in support of it.

Some time in "the sixties" of the last century a Special Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society condemned 500 works in their library as so much rubbish and lumber. I contended, over three weeks, for the retention of every one of these works; and in the end saved 499 of them, the one I could not save being a copy of 'Pandurang Hari,' which was, however, kindly presented to me, and which, on returning to England in 1871, I prevailed on Messrs. H. S. King & Co. to republish, with an Introduction by Sir Bartle Frere; this leading to the republication in 1874 of 'Tales of a Zenana,' with an Introduction by Lord Stanley of Alderley, by the same author, William Browne Hooley.

Again, the India Office, in a similar "spring cleaning" spirit, disposed of a great store of the oldest and most interesting volumes of the India House Library (Leadenhall Street), founded in 1800, on its transfer to Westminster; and again, and most providentially, I was able to recover some of them, stamped with the "arms" of the East India Company, and present them to others likely to make a better use of them than myself.

But for the sucking, to the fullness of satiety, "treasures hid in the sand" I know nothing more perfect than the two following experiences of my own, the first being altogether relevant to the present discussion. A great frequenter in Bombay, between 1857 and 1869-70, of the "godown" of Mr. Bennett, the locally famous auctioneer, I bought there one day, as "a pig in a poke," for one rupee, two packets, made up in strongly roped, and very stout and antiquated brown-paper wrappings, each packet obviously containing a quarto volume—"cat," or veritable "pig." The first was found to be a copy of the 'Catholicon,' a universal dictionary, and one of the first fifty books printed in Europe, perfect in its paper, type, "forwarding," and original pigskin and "boards" binding, and metal clasps; and worth, say, 600*l*. The second was D'Herbelot's 'Bibliothèque Orientale' (1697), in its so-called "Groler" binding. But the joy of this "pig" was that the volume on opening, as of itself, laid bare a pair of gold-mounted spectacles, and an autograph visiting card of Elijah Impey! Bennett insisted on my standing by my lucky bargain; and in his own "sporting spirit" I, in due time, passed on "the divine gift," as a Hindu would say, to others—no great virtue in one who has the most complete, indeed replete, sense of possession in the property of others.

Another time—circa 1898—walking up Wardour Street in a storm of rain and wind, I saw out of the corner of my left eye, in quite a forlorn, rueful window, a small cameo, in a "glazed" little frame, of Warren Hastings; and at once bought it, and gave it to the India Office. With it the dealer had placed in my hands a companion cameo of Tycho Brahe. "O, what a shame," I cried, "to have perpetuated the amputation of his nose in a work of art!" "No, no," replied the dealer, "it is not so, and if you give the frame a shake, you will see the tip of the nose hop up [between the shell and the glass], and I will have it cemented on all right should you purchase

the cameo." There, sure enough, I found the snub of the great astronomer's nose; and could the force of coincidence further go?

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

I REPUDIATE strongly Mr. Jenkinson's suggestion that I meant to be "nasty." All I desired was to ascertain the truth of the case, which has now appeared, and might have been expected to appear earlier. I knew of no history of the Cambridge University Library which would explain the facts which Mr. Jenkinson now states, and which I am sincerely glad to see recorded.

The sneer at anonymity is by this time, I should have thought, out of date. I have as much right to the title of "Cantab" as Mr. Jenkinson, and perhaps the Editor of *The Athenæum* will permit me to add that, as he is known to come from the same University, he could hardly be expected to allow me to attribute to myself a qualification I did not deserve.

However, my withers are unwrung, and I venture to think that my interposition has not been wholly infructuous.

CANTAB.

#### MOGHUL VERSE.

STUDENTS of the East Turki language spoken by the Moghul conquerors of India in the sixteenth century will be much interested in some recent discoveries made by Prof. E. Denison Ross, the Records Officer of the Indian Government, whose interest in Turki subjects has not diminished during the sixteen years which have passed since he translated the history of Transoxiana by Mirza Haidar. Mrs. Beveridge's labours upon the original Turki text of Babar's Memoirs gave a fresh stimulus to the study of the language, which will be further encouraged by Prof. Ross's new contributions.

The first of these is the happy discovery, in the library of the Nawab of Rampur, of a unique manuscript of Babar's poems. In his Memoirs under the year 935 A.H. (1538) Babar records how he began to turn into verse the 'Risāla-i-Wālidīya' of Khwāja 'Abdullah (Ahrār); but hitherto this translation has evaded all search. The Rampur MS. at last presents it, and it appears in the first fourteen plates of Prof. Ross's facsimile reproduction, which, together with a printed text, briefly annotated, he has published in vol. vi. of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay*. The MS. is dated 935 in a colophon in Babar's own handwriting, the genuineness of which is attested by an autograph endorsement written by his descendant, another "Great Moghul," Shah Jahan. Besides the 'Risāla,' the text contains many short pieces and fragments of verse, some of which are already familiar by citations in the Memoirs. Some one should translate them; but we are at a loss for a Turki Fitzgerald. Incidentally Prof. Ross points out that there can be no doubt, from an examination of rhymes and other evidence, that Babar's name was vocalized Bābur, as it is still universally pronounced by Turki-speaking natives. He makes a slight mistake in attributing the Introduction to the British Museum 'Catalogue of Persian Coins' to Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole: it was written, like the 'Catalogue' itself, by his uncle, Prof. R. Stuart Poole, the Keeper of Coins.

Prof. Ross's second discovery consists in lighting upon two copies of the 'Divan' or poetical works, in both Persian and Turki, of

Bayram Khan, the famous general of the time of Humayun and Akbar. One of these MSS.—written, according to the colophon, for Bayram's son 'Abdur-Rahim in 1014 A.H.—belongs to Mr. Harinath De; the other is a bundle of fragments of an anthology which fortunately contains nearly all the Turki ghazals which occur in the other MS. The importance of a second copy will be realized when it is stated that both copies were made by scribes ignorant of Turki, who consequently distorted the language in such a way that, but for the collation of the two copies, the task of reconstructing the text would have been almost hopeless. In this case a facsimile reproduction by photography would have been perhaps misleading, so Dr. Ross has printed the text, in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, No. 1241, with notes explaining his corrections of the MSS., where there appeared to be room for doubt, and also elucidating Turki words which "the still all too meagre resources of Turki lexicography" leave obscure.

In addition to these signal discoveries of Moghul poems, Dr. Ross purchased for the Gibb Memorial Trustees (of whom he is one), and by their permission has printed (in the *Bibliotheca Indica*, No. 1225), the Turki grammar prefixed to the 'Sanglākhi,' a dictionary of that language, written in Persian by Mirza Mehdi Khan of Astarabad, the well-known historian of Nadir Shah. The analytical table of contents which the editor has added will greatly facilitate reference to the somewhat complicated arrangement of this valuable work.

#### 'OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.'

THE remarks in *The Athenæum* of April 29 about the correctness of the title 'Our Mutual Friend' remind me that the first monthly number of that novel contained a fly-note explaining the phrase. Perhaps the text of this note could be recovered. There is something about it in *The Athenæum*, 1864 (January-June, p. 613); but I have not that volume beside me.

J. D. HAMILTON.

\*\* Our correspondent is quite correct. *The Athenæum* of the date named mentions in 'Our Weekly Gossip' a

"fly-note to the first weekly number of 'Our Mutual Friend'.....Mr. Dickens explains that on arriving at the ninth chapter of his story the public will understand the use of the popular phrase 'Our Mutual Friend' as the title of his new book. The MS. ninth chapter will appear in July, in the third number; but we dare say the reader will guess, that the popular phrase has been chosen by our great novelist as expressive of the humour of one of his characters, just as the phrase 'Something will turn up' might have been used as a title for the famous history of Mr. Micawber."

This view of the phrase was taken by our recent reviewer, but, as objections to it are perpetually being repeated, it seems well to record the facts which put such criticism out of court more than forty years ago.

#### SALE.

ON Monday, May 1st, and the following day Messrs. Sotheby sold books and manuscripts from various sources, including the following interesting items. A collection of tracts by William Penn, 1668-75, 72*l*. Vallet, Le Jaidin du Roy, 1608, 16*l*. 15*s*. Turner, Herbal, 1568, and Coverdale, Homely Physicke Book, 1561, 21*l*. 10*s*. First editions of works by Dickens, all presentation copies from the author to W. H.



Wills: David Copperfield, 1850, 70s.; Bleak House, 1853, 65s.; Little Dorrit, 1857, 85s.; Tale of Two Cities, 1859, 70s.; Our Mutual Friend, 1865, 70s. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days, 1857, presentation copy from the author, 30s. Bible, 1611, in a contemporary needlework binding, 25s. 10s. W. Blake, Poetical Sketches, 1783, 49s. The Brontës, Poems, 1846, published by Aylott and Jones, 28s. 10s. Browning, Pauline, 1853, 164s. Burns, Poems, 1786, 105s. The Germ, 1850, 45s. Herrick, Hesperides, 1648, 21s. Keats, Endymion, 1818, 41s.; Lamia, Isabella, &c. 1820, 47s. Lloyd and Lamb, Blank Verse, 1798, 45s. G. Meredith, Poems, 1851, 17s. 10s. Milton, Poems, 1645, 18s. 10s. Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece, 1655, 24s.; Second Folio, 1632, 45s.; another copy, 46s.; Works, 7 vols., 1709, 15s. 10s. Shelley, Zastrozzi, 1810, 24s.; An Address to the Irish People, 1812, 114s.; Alastor, 1816, 55s.; The Cenci, 1819, 46s. 10s. Epipsychidion, 1821, 51s. Swinburne, The Queen Mother, 1860, 31s.; Songs before Sunrise, 1871, 30s. 10s. Tennyson, Poems by Two Brothers, 1827, 36s. 10s. Spenser, Faerie Queene, 1590-96, 43s. Whitman, Leaves of Grass, 1855, 18s. The total of the sale was 1,842l. 19s.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Bindley (T. Herbert), The Messages to the Seven Churches, 1/6  
Lectures originally delivered in Barbados, and afterwards in Herefordshire.  
Capes (H. M.), The Vision of Master Reginald, Friar Preacher, 2/6 net.  
Chandler (Arthur), Faith and Experience: an Analysis of the Factors of Religious Knowledge, 3/6 net.  
Church Quarterly Review, April, 3/  
Field (John Edward), The Lord's Prayer in the Services of the Church, 1/6  
Griffiths (Rev. J. S.), The Problem of Deuteronomy, 2/  
A revised and enlarged edition of the Bishop Jeune Memorial Fund Prize Essay (1909) on 'The Historical Truth and Divine Authority of the Book of Deuteronomy.'  
Grist (William Alexander), The Historic Christ in the Faith of To-day, 10/6 net.  
Hebrew Glosses and Notes by Marco (Mordecai) Luzzatto (1720-99) occurring in his Italian Translation of Menasseh ben Israel's 'Conciliator,' now collected and edited for the First Time (from the unique MS. in the Editor's Possession), with an English Translation and Notes, by Hermann Gollancz, 3/6 net.  
Majibizano ya Maagano Mapya, New Testament Catechism in the Swahili Language, 6d.  
Robinson (H. Wheeler), The Christian Doctrine of Man, 6/ net.  
Stories of our Lord in the Chiswina Language, 4d.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Britten (F. J.), Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers: being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past, in England and Abroad, to which is added a List of Eleven Thousand Makers, 15s. net.  
Third edition, much enlarged, with over 800 illustrations, mostly from photographs.  
Colchester Corporation Museum of Local Antiquities, Report of the Museum and Muniment Committee for Year ending 31st March, 2d.  
Dodgson (Campbell), Catalogue of Early German and Flemish Woodcuts preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, Vol. II. 21/  
A thorough and expert handling of the subject.  
Marshall (F. H.), Catalogue of the Jewellery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Department of Antiquities, British Museum, 35/  
Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Plates CXXXI-CXL and Plates CXXLI-CL., 6s. each.  
For notice of earlier parts see *Athen.*, Aug. 20, 1910, p. 215.  
Pictures of 1911, 1/  
Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, Part I., 7d. net.  
See (R. R. M.), English Pastels, 1750-1830, 42s. net.  
A critical and biographical study of upwards of one hundred artists who painted in coloured chalks.  
Shone (William), Prehistoric Man in Cheshire, 3/ net.

## Turner's Liber Studiorum, 1/ net.

Miniature edition, containing reproductions from first published states of the 71 published plates, and of the original drawings for, or of engraver's proofs of, the unpublished plates.

## Poetry and Drama.

Anstey (F.), The Brass Bottle, a Farcical Fantastic Play in Four Acts, 1/6  
Performed at the Vaudeville Theatre for the first time on September 16, 1909.  
Brieux, Three Plays by, 5/ net.  
With a preface by Bernard Shaw. The English Versions by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, St. John Hankin, and John Pollock.  
Cooper (James), Sonnets on the Fourteen Ancient Cathedrals and on the Four Universities of Scotland, with Historical Notes, 7/6 net.  
Greek Love Songs and Epigrams from the Anthology, 1/6  
Translated by J. A. Pott.

MacDonald (George), Poetical Works, 2 vols., 2/ net each.

## Fine-paper edition.

Masefield (John), The Tragedy of Nan, 1/6 net.  
A reprint, with a preface by the author written specially for this edition.  
Mason (Thomas Howitt), Sylva, 1/6 net.  
Twenty-four poems.  
Morris's Collected Works, Vols. V.-VIII.  
With introductions by his daughter, May Morris. For notice of the previous volumes see *Athen.*, Jan. 7, 1911, p. 5.  
Pope, The Essential Poetry of, 1/ net.  
Compiled and edited by William Walker for Routledge's New Universal Library.  
Presland (John), Manin and the Defence of Venice, 5/ net.  
A dramatic poem on the siege of Venice by the Austrians in 1849.  
Stone (John), Great Kleopatra, a Tragedy in Three Acts, 3/6 net.  
Vigo Cabinet Series: Angels and Symbols, by A. V. Montgomery; Confessional, and other Poems, by Wilfrid Thorley, with a Preface by Maurice Hewlett; and The Song of a Tramp, and other Poems, by Constance Morgan, 1/ net each.

## Music.

Allen (Immo S.), The Keyboard Explained with some Account of a System of "Tonic" Notation, and other Matters, 6d. net.  
Forms of Prayer with Thanksgiving to Almighty God for General Use on Thursday, the 22nd Day of June, 1911, being the Day of the Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary, 1/  
With music edited by Sir Frederick Bridge.

## Bibliography.

Library, April, 3/ net.  
Library of Congress: Additional References relating to Reciprocity with Canada, 5 cents.  
Compiled under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer.

## Philosophy.

Carpenter (Edward), A Visit to a Gñani or Wise Man of the East, 1/6 net.  
An account of talks with a member of the South Indian School of Philosophy, reprinted from the author's book 'From Adam's Peak to Elephanta.'  
Comte (Auguste), Early Essays on Social Philosophy, 1/ net.  
Translated by Henry Dix Hutton. A new edition, with additional notes, and with an introduction by Frederic Harrison. In Routledge's New Universal Library.  
Rogers (Reginald A. P.), A Short History of Ethics, Greek and Modern, 3/6 net.

## Political Economy.

Johns Hopkins University Circular, April: The Economic Seminary, 1910-11.  
Tunzelmann (G. W. de), The Superstition called Socialism, 5/ net.

## History and Biography.

Betham-Edwards (Miss), Friendly Faces of Three Nationalities, 10/6 net.  
Some of these sketches have appeared in English and American periodicals. The book contains 16 illustrations. Some well-known literary figures are intimately sketched.  
Bodley (John Edward Courtenay), The Coronation of Edward the Seventh: a Chapter of European and Imperial History, 12/6 net.  
New issue, with a new preface.  
Bradley (R. N.), Latent Impulse in History and Politics, 7/6 net.

Copinger (W. A.), Manors of Suffolk: The Hundreds of Thingoe, Thredling, Wangford, and Wilford, including a General Index to the Holders of the Manors, with some Illustrations of the Old Manor Houses, Vol. VII. County Pedigrees, edited by W. P. W. Phillimore: Nottinghamshire, Vol. I., 25s. net.

With numerous illustrations.  
Dalbiac (Col. P. H.), The American War of Secession, 1863: Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, 5/ net.

Part of the Special Campaign Series.  
Lee's (Richard Henry), Letters: Vol. I. 1762-78, 10/6 net.  
Collected and edited by James Curtis Ballagh.  
Mair (Very Rev. William), My Life, 6/  
Records of Inverness: Vol. I. Burgh Court Books, 1556-86.  
Edited by William Mackay and Herbert Cameron Boyd.

## Geography and Travel.

Baedeker's Mediterranean Seaports and Sea Routes, including Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Coast of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, 12s. net.  
With 38 maps and 49 plans.  
Baring-Gould (S.), The Land of Teck and its Neighbourhood, 10/6 net.  
With 5 plates in colour and 48 other illustrations and a map.  
Chignell (Rev. Arthur Kent), An Outpost in Papua, 10/6 net.  
A missionary's description of his daily life and the people among whom it was spent, with a preface by the Archbishop of Brisbane, and 48 illustrations.  
Dolomites (The), a Practical Guide, 3/ net.  
One of Grieben's Guide-Books.  
Durand (Sir H. Mortimer), A Holiday in South Africa.  
A series of sketches, republished from *Blackwood's Magazine*, written during or after a visit to South Africa.  
Hart (Albert Bushnell), The Obvious Orient, 6/ net.  
An account of a tour through Japan, China, the Philippines, and some British Colonies.  
Huntington (Ellsworth), Palestine and its Transformation, 8/6 net.  
With illustrations.

Larden (Walter), Argentine Plains and Andine Glaciers: Life on an Estancia, and an Expedition into the Andes, 14/ net.

With 91 illustrations and a map.  
Power (William), Pavement and Highway: Specimen Days in Strathclyde, 2/6 net.

With 10 illustrations and maps.  
Roberts (R. Ellis), A Roman Pilgrimage, 10/6 net.  
An account of the three weeks' sojourn of two friends in Rome, their first interest being the religious and ecclesiastical side of the city. The book is written from a liberal Catholic standpoint, and a good part of it is devoted to art. It has 16 illustrations in colour by William Pascoe, and 8 other illustrations.  
Travers (Rosalind), Letters from Finland, August, 1908-March, 1909, 7/6 net.

With 34 illustrations and a map.  
Wilson (Lady), Letters from India, 7/6 net.  
A volume of letters by a lady long resident in India, whose official position gave her many opportunities of observing different conditions of life there.

## Sports and Pastimes.

Watson (Alfred E. T.), King Edward VII. as a Sportsman, 21s. net.  
With an introduction and a chapter on 'Yachting' by Sir Seymour Fortescue, and contributions by the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Walsingham, Lord Ribblesdale, and others. The book contains a photogravure plate, 10 plates in colour, 12 Rembrandt-gravure plates, and 79 half-tone illustrations.

## Education.

Bagley (William Chandler), Craftsmanship in Teaching, 5/ net.  
Welton (J.), The Psychology of Education, 7/6 net.

## Folk-Lore and Anthropology.

Gypsy Lore Society Journal, March, 5/

## Philology.

Mashona Dictionary, with Notes on the Grammar of the Mashona Language, commonly called Chiswina, 1/6  
Compiled at St. Augustine's Mission, Penhalonga.  
Satire Ménippée, 2/6  
Edited by Paul Demey. One of the Dublin University French Texts.

Wright (F. Warren), *Studies in Menander*.

A dissertation presented to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Department of Classics).

#### School-Books.

Daudet (Alphonse), *Le Petit Chose* (Histoire d'un Enfant): Part I. *Le Petit Chose en Province*, 2/6

Adapted and edited by S. Tindall for Siepmann's Advanced French Series.

#### Science.

Beetham (Bentley), *Photography for Bird-Lovers*, a Practical Guide, 5/ net.

With 18 plates.

Durley (R. J.), *Kinematics of Machines*, 17/ net.

Fox (Thomas W.), *The Mechanism of Weaving*, 7/6 net.

New edition, with numerous illustrations.

Harmer (F. W.), *The Glacial Geology of Norfolk and Suffolk*, 1/ net.

With a contour map showing the distribution of the glacial deposits of East Anglia.

Jayata (B.), *The Vegetation of Mount Fuji, Japan*, 6/ net.

With a list of plants found on the mountain, and a botanical map showing their distribution. Illustrated.

Heath (Francis George), *British Ferns: a Pocket "Help" for the Collector*, 2/ net.

With 50 illustrations, comprising all the native species and showing where they are found.

Jepson (Willis Linn), *The Silva of California*.

Forms Vol. II. of *Memoirs of the University of California*, and contains many illustrations.

Modern Treatment, edited by H. A. Hare and H. R. M. Landis, 2 vols., 60/ net.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections: 2005, *Some Results of Recent Anthropological Exploration in Peru*, with 4 plates, by Dr. A. Hrdlicka; 2009, *Cambrian Geology and Paleontology. Part II. No. 2. Middle Cambrian Merostomata*, with 6 plates, by Charles D. Walcott; 2010, *Descriptions of Fifteen New African Birds*, by Edgar A. Mearns.

United States National Museum: 1809, *Mammals collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott on Borneo and some of the small Adjacent Islands*, by Marcus Ward Lyon, Jun.; 1812, *Descriptions of Six New Genera and Thirty-One New Species of Ichneumon Flies*, by H. L. Viereck; 1815, *Descriptions of Tineoid Moths (Microlepidoptera) from South America*, by August Busck; 1816, *An Electric Ray and its Young from the West Coast of Florida*, by B. A. Bean and A. C. Weed; 1822, *Descriptions of Three New Fishes of the Family Cheilodontidae from the Philippine Islands*, by Hugh M. Smith and Lewis Radcliffe; 1825, *Remarks on the Long-Tailed Shrews of the Eastern United States, with Description of a New Species*, by N. Hollister; 1832, *Descriptions of One New Genus and Eight New Species of Ichneumon Flies*, by H. L. Viereck.

Vittoz (Roger), *Treatment of Neurasthenia by the Teaching of Brain Control*, 3/6 net.

#### Juvenile Books.

Hodgson (Geraldine E.), *Across the Forest and Far Away*, 1/6 net.

A little volume of fairy tales, illustrated by Gerald G. Hodgson.

#### Fiction.

Andom (R.), *In Fear of a Throne*, 6/

The author's well-known quartet are on a cycling tour abroad when they get into a coil of political intrigue, owing to the chance resemblance of the hero to the weak-minded heir to the throne of a petty kingdom. The book contains a preface by R. Hodder, and many illustrations by G. W. Wakefield.

Charlton (Randal), *The Bewildered Bride, a Matter of Fact*, 6/

A love story, though the principal incident is frankly sensational.

Clapperton (Mrs. Frank), *The Other Richard Graham*, 6/

Concerns a murder and the solution of the mystery which surrounds it.

Crawford (Alexander), *Kapak*, 6/

Kapak is a great chief of the Incas who is to liberate his tribe from its bondage to Spain.

Dickens Centenary Edition: *Bleak House*, 2 vols.; and *Edwin Drood*, &c., 3/6 each.

Diver (Maud), *Lilamani: a Study in Possibilities*, 6/

The action of the story takes place in the South of France, on Lake Como, and in Surrey, and the interest centres in a high-caste Hindu girl who has come to Europe with her father to study medicine.

Drury (Major W. P.), *Men-at-Arms, Stories and Sketches; The Shadow on the Quarter-Deck*, 2/ net each.

Cheaper editions.

Forster (E. M.), *The Celestial Omnibus and other Stories*, 3/6 net.

The stories have appeared in various reviews and magazines.

Hamilton (Ivor), *If It Were Come to Pass*, 6/

The story of an atheistic Socialist.

Hornung (E. W.), *Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman*, 2/ net.

Fifth impression.

Irons (Geneviève), *The Mystery of the Priest's Parlour*, 6/

The priest is condemned to penal servitude for a murder concerning which he unsuccessfully pleads his innocence: he cannot expose the real criminal because he has learnt the secret from the man's lips under the seal of the confessional.

Leroux (Gaston), *The Phantom of the Opera*, 6/

A mysterious story woven round the Paris Opera-House.

Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos.

Lewes (Mary L.), *Stranger than Fiction*, 3/6 net.

Tales from the byways of ghosts and folklore, some of which have appeared in *The Occult Review*.

London (Jack), *Burning Daylight*, 6/

A romance of pioneering life in Klondyke.

Long's Sixpenny Net Cloth Novels: *Delilah of the Snows*, by Harold Bindloss; *Father Anthony*, by Robert Buchanan; and *Only Betty*, by Curtis Yorke.

Marchmont (Arthur W.), *Elfa*, 6/

The love-story of a hunter.

Meade (L. T.), *Twenty-Four Hours, a Novel of To-day*, 6/

Deals with the machination of an unscrupulous stockbroker, from which, however, Love manages with difficulty to emerge triumphant.

Mrs. Alfred Trench, 2/6 net.

The story of a marriage which was not a marriage.

Parkinson (John), *Other Laws*, 6/

A tale of the English provinces and the wilds of West Africa.

Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), *The Horseshoe*, 6/

A Cornish love-story.

Ridge (W. Pett), *Table d'Hôte*, 2/ net.

The bill of fare which Mr. Ridge has provided in this volume of sketches is as varied as its title would imply.

Russell (George Hansby), *Ivor*, 6/

A tale of Lundy Island and the West Country.

Saiki (Tadasu), *The World's Peace*, 6/

A tale written with the object of improving the happiness of the world by cultivating better relations among the nations. The story continues until the year 1941.

Scott's Kenilworth.

Edited, with introduction, notes, and glossary, by A. D. Innes, with 47 illustrations.

Stacpoole (Henry de Vere), *The Ship of Coral*, 6/

A West Indian romance.

Stockley (Cynthia), *The Claw*, 6/

The story of a society girl of Irish-American birth, who, going to Africa on a casual visit of curiosity, is held there by the force of circumstances, at first humorous, and later somewhat tragic.

Thackeray: *Barry Lyndon and Catharine*; and *The Virginians*, 10/6 net each.

Parts of the Harry Furniss Centenary Edition.

Young (F. E. Mills), *Sam's Kid*, 6/

The scene is laid in Africa. Sam's Kid sacrifices her own honour in order to save the man she loves.

#### General Literature.

Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: *The Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters (in England and Wales)*, by G. Glover Alexander; *An Introduction to Experimental Psychology*, by Charles S. Myers; *English Dialects from the Eighth Century to the Present Day*, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat; and *An Historical Account of the Rise and Development of Presbyterianism in Scotland*, by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1/ net each.

Cassell's Guide to Employment in the Civil Service, including Clerkships under the London County Council, 1/ net.

Revised and corrected by A. J. Lawford Jones.

Denis-Browne (Rosalind), *A Bird in the Hand*, 2/6

A series of essays on 'The Looker-on,' 'Heroines of Fiction,' 'Geniuses,' 'Reformers,' &c.

Green (F. E.), *A Few Acres and a Cottage*, 3/6 net.

With a chapter on each month, and 22 illustrations. The work of a follower of Tolstoy and Thoreau.

Land Union Journal, No. 1, May, 3d.

A monthly periodical to assist persons called upon to deal with valuations and assessments under the Finance (1909-10) Act, and to consider the principles applied to rating and taxation.

Lectures on Literature, \$2 net.

Lectures by members of the Faculty of Columbia University.

Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1911, 2/6 net.

Compiled by A. F. Brodie James.

Oxford and Cambridge Review, Summer Term, 2/6 net.

Parry (M. S.) and Muraour (E. M.), *The A B C to Rubber-Planting Companies in Malaya, Sumatra, and British North Borneo*, 2/6 net.

Second edition.

Printers' Pie, 1/ net.

Scammell (Arthur), *Cheapside to Arcady*, 5/ net.

Partly reprinted from *Country Life*, Messrs. Cassell's 'Nature Book,' and *The Idler's Magazine*.

Stilwell (Arthur Edward), *Universal Peace: War is Mesmerism*, 4/ net.

Second edition. A book by an American railway magnate advocating arbitration instead of war.

Stock Exchanges Ten-Year Record of Prices and Dividends, 1901 to 1910.

Compiled by F. C. Mathieson & Sons. Fifth year of issue.

#### Pamphlets.

Fabian Tracts: 154, *The Case for School Clinics*, by L. Haden Guest, 1d.; 155, *The Case against the Referendum*, by Clifford D. Sharp, 1d.; 156, *What an Education Committee Can Do (Elementary Schools)*, by Members of the Education Group, 3d.

Our Educational Policy, by "Spectator Tantum."

Reprinted from *The Englishman*, Calcutta.

Trotter (E. B.), *Should the Central Board of Missions of the Church of England be Financed, and How?* 1d.

A paper read at the annual meeting of the Board at Leeds on February 7.

#### FOREIGN.

##### Fine Art.

Chefs-d'œuvre de l'Art Flamand à l'Exposition de la Toison d'Or, 25fr.

Written by a group of specialists, with historical preface by Prof. M. H. Pirenne.

Gardthausen (V.), *Das Buchwesen im Altertum und im byzantinischen Mittelalter*, zweite Auflage, 8m.

Has 38 illustrations, and forms the first volume of a work on Greek paleography.

Huet (Paul), 1803-69, d'après ses Notes, sa Correspondance, ses Contemporains, 15fr.

With a biographical notice by his son, and a preface by Georges Lafenestre. An exhibition of the artist's work is shortly to be opened at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

Salons d'Architecture, 1911, 6fr.

A reproduction of the principal exhibits in architecture in the two Salons.

##### Drama.

Alvor (P.), *Die Lösung des Shakespeare-Problems*, 3m.

Gundolf (F.), *Shakespeare u. der deutsche Geist*, 7m. 50.

Hedgcock (F. A.), *Un Acteur cosmopolite: David Garrick et ses Amis français*, 5fr.

Rigal (E.), *De Jodelle à Molière: Tragédie, Comédie, Tragi-comédie*, 3fr. 50.

##### History and Biography.

Hedgcock (F. A.), *Thomas Hardy, Penseur et Artiste: étudié dans les Romans du Wessex*, 10fr.

Revue historique, Mai-Juin, 6fr.

Rolland (R.), *Vie de Tolstol*, 2fr.

##### Science.

Burnet (E.), *Microbes et Toxines*, 3fr. 50.

\* \* All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.



## Literary Gossip.

MRS. C. W. EARLE, whose "Pot-pourri" books are widely appreciated, has been reading and sorting a mass of old letters, and selecting those that seemed of general interest. With these records Mrs. Earle has linked up some of her own memories from a life full of interests and friendships. The result is embodied in 'Memoirs and Memories,' with four portraits in photogravure, which Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish next Thursday.

A NEW volume of the well-known "Historical Series for Bible Students," 'Biblical Geography and History' by Prof. Charles Foster Kent, will be published immediately by the same firm. The first part of the book gives a picture of the significant physical characteristics of Biblical lands, and especially Palestine. The second part presents the chief characters, movements, and events of Biblical history in their chronological order and geographical setting, and shows the influence of physical environment.

UNDER the title of 'The Records Unrolled' Mr. John Ouseley promises a new book on the most ancient MSS. of the Scriptures. The work is from the pen of the Rev. E. S. Buchanan, who has taken a leading part in editing the Oxford Old Latin Biblical Texts, and claims to have made several important discoveries affecting in some measure the present-day reading of certain passages of the Gospels.

MR. E. T. C. WERNER, H.M. Consul at Foochow, has made considerable progress with a complete illustrated history of Chinese civilization, on which he has been at work for many years. It is largely based on the materials included in his recently published volume on Chinese civilization, which forms Part IX. of Herbert Spencer's 'Descriptive Sociology,' and on further investigations into original Chinese sources.

MR. W. G. BLAIRIE MURDOCH is publishing with Mr. Moring 'The Renaissance of the Nineties,' which deals chiefly with the men associated with 'The Yellow Book,' but also with the rise of Impressionism in Scotland, especially the group known as the Glasgow School.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC has prepared for *The Tablet* of next Saturday an exhaustive study of 'The Ferrer Legend.'

It is proposed to publish a short biography of the late J. W. Clark, Registrar of the University of Cambridge. The editors would be grateful if those possessing letters from J. W. Clark, which they are willing to lend, would post them to Dr. A. E. Shipley, care of Mr. A. T. Bartholomew, Kellet Lodge, Cambridge.

THE advanced state of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' has made the pub-

lication possible of 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English,' a volume of 1,056 pages adapted by the authors of 'The King's English.' In this 'Concise Dictionary' they have given a large amount of space to common words and illustrative sentences; while uncommon words have been treated as briefly as possible. Slang has been admitted with freedom.

MRS. MERIEL AIMÉE ROSE, who published anonymously 'Lady Beatrix and the Forbidden Man,' is about to issue through Messrs. Harper a new novel, 'The Pawns of Fate.' It is described as a story of strong contrasts, picturing misery and depravity at Mile End as well as refinement in Mayfair and the Scotch Highlands.

ELEANOR, DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, who died at Stanwick Park on the 4th inst. at the great age of 91, has her place in the history of scholarship. It was her husband, Algernon, fourth Duke, who, out of old friendship, induced Edward Lane to go again to Cairo in 1842 and live there seven years, collecting the materials for his Arabic Lexicon, all the expenses of which were paid by the Duke. When the printing began in 1861, the cost must have become very considerable: over 9,000 columns of Arabic and English were eventually to be printed; and, had it not been for the Duchess's fine spirit of loyalty to her husband's wishes, the work might have broken down on Duke Algernon's death in 1865. But she continued to support the work, and bore the cost of the printing until the last line of Lane's MS. was published in 1893.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Topographical Society took place on Saturday last, by the invitation of Mr. Buxton, at the Board of Trade Offices in Whitehall. The Earl of Rosebery, President of the Society, was in the chair, and Mr. Ernest Law gave an address on 'Shakespeare at Whitehall,' which was well received by the audience, though certain statements seemed to require further amplification. Shakespeare, as one of the King's players, was groom of the Chamber, and might at any time be summoned for special service; while as players he and his company were frequently commanded to perform in Whitehall, and we have notes of many of his plays acted there. In a happy little speech Lord Rosebery said that the first king that Scotland gave to England could hardly be called a success, but that he had done at least one good deed in protecting and supporting Shakespeare. Lord Welby followed with a short discourse on 'The Position and History of the Cockpit.' A perambulation through the buildings followed.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. R. A. Peddie in the British Museum Lecture-Room next Saturday afternoon, and will be repeated on the two following Saturdays, on 'How to use the Reading-Room of the British Museum.' Admission to the lecture will be free.

The Scottish National Exhibition, of which we give a survey to-day, includes two volumes of a set of the Waverley Novels in which Sir Walter entered his corrections and emendations until the day of his death, and which contains also the MS. Introductions written for the final collected edition. The volumes are lent by the present proprietors, Messrs. Adam and Charles Black.

ON the 24th inst. Count Lützow will read to the Royal Society of Literature a paper on 'The Apostles of Moravia and Bohemia.'

THE election of Dr. Peter Giles to the Mastership of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, should cause general satisfaction. Dr. Giles's record is one of the most brilliant of modern times, and he has done excellent service to the College for many years.

AN exhibition in commemoration of Théophile Gautier (who was born in 1811) is now open in the *vestibule d'honneur* of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, consisting of original editions of his works, a number of portraits of him at various ages, and caricatures.

THE death in his 65th year is announced from Munich of the historian Prof. Hans Reidelbach. His most important works dealt with the history of Bavaria and the Wittelsbachs. He took a great interest in educational questions, and it was in a large measure due to his unceasing efforts that the teachers of the Realschulen were placed on an equality with those of the Gymnasien.

PROF. MARCKS will read a *Festvortrag* on 'Goethe und Bismarck' at the annual meeting of the Goethe Society on June 3rd. In the afternoon there is to be a costume festival in Bad Becka. There will also be a performance of 'Die natürliche Tochter' in the Hoftheater, the date of which is not yet fixed.

PROF. KONRAD VARRENTTRAPP, whose death at the age of 66 is reported from Marburg, where he was University Professor, was also an historian of note, and author of a number of important works, among them 'Erzbischof Christian von Mainz,' 'Hermann von Wied,' and 'Einleitung zu Sybels Vorträgen und Abhandlungen.'

WE have to announce the death of one of the leading economists of Denmark, Prof. William Scharling, aged 73, author of numerous economic and financial works, and Finance Minister for a number of years.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest we note: University Court Ordinance, Glasgow, No. II. (post free, 1d.); and University Education in London, Second Report (post free 1d.). We have alluded to others under our Science heading.

## SCIENCE

*The Veddas.* By C. G. and Brenda Z. Seligmann. (Cambridge University Press.)

Of making books—books of solid value—there is no end for Dr. Seligmann. Only a few months ago we noticed a substantial work of his on the anthropology of Eastern New Guinea. We are now presented with the no less substantial fruits of an expedition conducted on a different and doubtless far more agreeable plan. The plan in question is that of research in double harness. Just as Mr. and Mrs. Routledge in their recent book on the Akikuyu of East Africa interwove complementary studies with great success, so Dr. and Mrs. Seligmann here raise the principle of interconjugal assistance almost to the dignity of a field-method. Certain special drawbacks are found to attend alike the work of the single-handed observer and that of the composite exploring party. Behold, then, a middle way that promises to include whatever is most profitable in either system!

"First catch your Vedda" is a chastening maxim that must have come home to many who were for making a feast of reason off this most interesting of primitive peoples. It is with Veddas as with eggs. Just as there are undergraduates' eggs, election eggs, and eggs, so there are Village Veddas, Coast Veddas, and Veddas. Whilst adopting this classification, our authors are ready to admit that it "rests on no natural or known physical basis." Village Veddas—or Gan Veddo, as the Sinhalese call them—are organized communities of house-building Veddas, such as have at least existed from the times when Sinhalese kings of old made them grants of land. These keep up few of the old Vedda customs, and are of very mixed blood. The Coast Veddas, again, who live in scattered communities on the east coast, chiefly to the north of Batticaloa, have much Tamil blood in their veins, whilst their religion shows Tamil by the side of certain Vedda affinities.

There remain the real or "wild" Veddas of the jungle. Unfortunately, some of these are degenerates, who make bad worse by deliberately posing as the genuine article. Your amateur anthropologist insists on seeing a true Vedda of the woods. So he repairs to the nearest Rest House on the main road, and obliging villagers bring in the untamed savage, who glowers and grunts—for is it not written in all the books that a Vedda never smiles?—and is rewarded accordingly. Or, better still, the venturesome tourist ascends Danigala rock, and observes the unclothed, ash-smeared aboriginals cowering in an artistically wretched lean-to of branches. When the performance is over, however, and the spoil divided, the professional primitive man returns to his decent settlement to tend his

cattle and raise his bananas. Our authors have apparently searched through Eastern Ceylon with a lantern, but of just and uncontaminated Veddas they have brought to light a mere handful. Four families at Sitala Wanniya who were living the life of their forefathers, with another group of families at Hennebedda whose ways were slightly more sophisticated, were apparently in a class by themselves.

It is possible to argue, indeed, that the more "wild" your Vedda is found to be, the more degenerate he is. Thus Mr. Parker, in his masterly work 'Ancient Ceylon,' after positing the alternative theories, either that the present few hunting Veddas (perhaps a hundred in all) have reverted to the free untrammelled life of the forest from the relatively civilized condition enjoyed by a portion of their race in ancient times, or that they have preserved the original condition of the first comers to Ceylon, verges in the end towards the former supposition. At least two good reasons are urged for this preference: firstly, that the Veddas have no language of their own, but speak a Sinhalese dialect; secondly, that the caves and rock-shelters in which they now dwell indicate by their drip-ledges and other signs of stone working that they were inhabited by Sinhalese about 2,000 years ago. Our authors, on the other hand, are strongly in favour of the second hypothesis. They maintain, seemingly as a general principle, that "a people may adopt a foreign language while retaining its old customs and without greatly altering its old method of life." The point about the caves they meet by supposing the wild Veddas during the occupation of the caves of the Vedirata by Buddhist monks to have found shelter in other parts of the country, or to have quickly dispossessed the isolated ascetics.

So far, it must be confessed, their case is weak. A more convincing argument is drawn from the physical characteristics of the wild folk, who certainly appear to agree most closely in physique with the short, dark, dolichocephalic type of certain jungle ("Dravidian") peoples of the Deccan. Our authors, however, do not go very thoroughly into the somatological details, doubtless because the brothers Sarasin have anticipated them in exploiting this side of the subject. Moreover, on the cultural side, namely, in respect of social organization and of religion, the Vedda of the woods, as contrasted with the Village Vedda, displays certain peculiarities that are as unsuggestive of Sinhalese influence as they are in close accord with the ways of certain jungle tribes of India. These peculiarities may now be considered at length, constituting as they do the chief interest of the present work.

The Vedda system of kinship resembles the Sinhalese so closely that it may well be borrowed therefrom. Special to themselves, however, is their division into non-totemistic exogamous clans, called *waruge*, clan descent being matrilineal. These conditions, it must be allowed, do not

prevail universally, marriage within the clan being tolerated in certain districts. Some people, again, professed to have forgotten their clan altogether, though, as some clans were reckoned inferior to others, this lapse of memory was not improbably a matter of convenience. The clan-names possibly spring from place-names, and there is some reason to think that a territorial grouping of the clans may formerly have existed. The territorial unit at the present day appears rather to be the community or group, consisting of from one to five families. Thus the Hennebedda group owns one piece of country, and the Danigala group the piece adjoining, the boundary between the two lots being well marked and well guarded. Within each territory, however, a system of individual property is fully established. There is no Socialism. A cave, hill, pool, has its definite owner. This fact is well brought out by an institution resembling our "seisin," whereby the transfer of real property is accomplished. A stone or other object signifying such and such a place is handed over. In the case of a bequest this may be supplemented by a lock of hair from the head of the dying man. Such a mode of property-holding must make for the autonomy of the family.

A still more powerful influence, however, contributes to the same end. This is the system of cousin-marriage, whereby the children of a brother and a sister, but not those of two brothers or two sisters, are encouraged to marry—with what results to the breed we are not told. Thus marriage does little or nothing to enlarge the number of a man's connexions. It is no wonder that a Vedda cannot repeat the names of his relations of more than one generation older than himself, especially as there are no hereditary chieftainship, and no vendetta, to jog his memory.

To sum up, then, how do these facts relating to the social life bear out our authors' contention that the wild Veddas represent the immemorial tradition of their race? The kinship system is Sinhalese. The clans are in the last state of decay. The property-holding is unexpectedly individualistic. The cousin-marriage is just the sort of arrangement that would be forced on small and isolated communities. On the whole, then, we are, so far, left doubting.

In the matter of religion the Veddas appear to have preserved, or else developed, something unique in its way. Our authors deserve the greatest praise for the care and thoroughness with which they have examined the ceremonial dances and the accompanying invocations. Their full descriptions, supplemented by an excellent series of photographs, cannot fail to afford great assistance to the comparative study of primitive ritual. Now there is an extraordinary want of variety in the religious system of these Veddas. On analysis it reduces itself into a belief in the existence of beneficent spirits of the dead, and in the possibility of experts and others becoming possessed by them



when a dance in the presence of a ceremonial arrow or other material object has been duly performed, such possession *ipso facto* producing good hunting, a find of honey, the curing of a disease, or whatever may be the need of the worshippers. Dr. Seligmann, by the way, is convinced that the alleged possession is no sham, but normally involves a certain dissociation of the personality. Variations on this theme are naturally numerous, but in principle there is absolute uniformity. This conclusion is not reached by the theoretic device of excluding other practices of a superstitious kind from the category of religion, and classing them under the separate heading of magic; for of magic in any sense the Veddass appear to be almost wholly devoid.

Can we, then, declare for the primitiveness of the Veddass of the jungle on the strength of their religion of the arrow-dance type? It certainly looks as if we had here preserved a genuinely aboriginal motif. On the other hand, such preservation is perhaps not incompatible with a certain lapse from culture. How else is to be explained the woeful poverty of their magico-religious stock-in-trade? We find no folk-lore, no medley of odd superstitions. Religiously, as otherwise, this people strikes one as having no past. One simple type of ceremony suffices them. The accompanying invocations, on the other hand, are suspiciously complicated and flowery. Even if the Veddass have taken over the Sinhalese language, was there any necessity for cave-men who had never known civilization to introduce adjectives such as "jewelled" and "golden" into their sacred formulæ? For these reasons, then, we are inclined to impute to the Veddass of the wilds only a qualified primitiveness at most. So miserable a remnant has not the vitality to carry on a social tradition worthy of the name.

If, however, we suppose these wild Veddass to be but feeble ectypes of their forefathers of two thousand years ago, their wildness is none the less instructive. Very rarely in these latter days can the cave-dweller be interviewed at home. What would not the archaeologist give for a glimpse of Moustesian or Magdalenian man crouching round his fire in some rock-shelter of Southern France? With the help of these photographs of Vedda habitations, imagination can almost reconstitute the life of the primal European. To assist the parallel there are even Vedda rock-drawings, of somewhat moderate merit. However, the man who lived through the great Ice Age was probably of sterner stuff than these votaries—one had almost said martyrs—of the simple life. With all their admirable qualities—their truthfulness, their much-misrepresented fund of cheerfulness, their respect for the honour of their women—they are an ineffective, and therefore a perishing, race. Thus it was well that this admirably contrived account of their life should have been put together before it was too late.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The Herb-Garden.* By Frances A. Bardswell. (A. & C. Black.)—It might seem at first sight difficult to devote a large volume to the herb-garden, and even if possible, it might be considered supererogatory. However, these are days of specialization, and it is impossible to set a limit to the demands and developments of gardening. Moreover, Mrs. Bardswell has produced a pleasant, entertaining, and instructive book, which we accept gratefully.

Her object has been to show readers how "to start and cultivate a herb-garden, to call to memory the half-forgotten uses of many herbs, to express the pleasure such a garden may give, and to set forth the difficulties (if any) that beset the collector of herbs." She does all this very well—so satisfactorily indeed that there is no excuse for any reader to fail in raising a good herb-garden if he or she follow the directions. The term, of course, is catholic, as the author sees. By herbs we may mean many things which appealed of necessity to our forefathers, but are not requisite, or even desirable, to-day. It is difficult to realize the difference which quick traction has made for us, so accustomed are we to the services of trains, motor-waggons, shipping, and the like. In other days folk in the country districts, and in London and the towns, were dependent upon their own private resources. The garden must create provision for its owners. Vegetables were few and inferior, and there was no chance of drawing upon exotic sources. Consequently the housewife learned to utilize not only the plants of her garden, but also the common plants of the fields, and the woods. Herbalists existed then to add to the demand for wild plants, and the old "herbals" are eloquent with names. Mrs. Bardswell appropriately quotes one of Mr. Kipling's latest verses which have been referred to already in *The Athenæum*: "Excellent herbs had our fathers of old." It is true. The names reproduced here follow and improve on Mr. Kipling—elecampane, valerian, rue, vervain, dittany, melilot—"almost singing themselves they run." Mrs. Bardswell has discovered no fewer than ten mints. We wonder how many of these are of use.

To do her justice, she does not demand utility always; she has an eye for colour and fragrance, and also for tradition. "Old-fashioned herbalists counsel the sowing of all seeds while the moon is waxing, not waning." Our author follows the advice, a proof of her attachment to tradition. In practice the gardener will find that the whole duty of the herbalist is comprised in one of these chapters, or at most two; but that will not prevent him from enjoying the author's discourse.

The pictures in colour by the Hon. Florence Amherst and Miss Isabelle Forrest are admirably illustrative.

*Abnormal Psychology.* By Isador H. Coriat. (Rider & Son.)—The early years of this century have seen a great development of psychological methods in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, especially in Germany, France, Austria, and America. In this country medical men have continued to ignore almost completely psychology and the mental aspect of disease, and have directed their efforts to the discovery of physical and chemical explanations of mental and nervous disorders. But the psycho-medical studies of foreign physicians (which have been, in almost all cases, led up to by the practice of hypnotism) have shown

that mental influences play a great part in the production of disease, and that they may be made to play an equally great part in therapeutics, and will sometimes effect a cure where all physical measures are unavailing. This youngest and profoundly interesting department of medical science remains almost unknown in this country, where our leading physicians, a full generation behind those of other countries in this respect, are just now beginning to recognize the reality and importance of hypnosis, when their colleagues abroad are beginning to regard the hypnotic methods as largely superseded by other psycho-therapeutic procedures that have grown out of them.

This little volume by an American physician of large experience deserves, therefore, a warm welcome. It provides an introduction to and general survey of the field of psycho-therapeutics. It may be hoped that it will do something to stimulate our medical men to rescue this neglected branch of their science from the hands of quacks and charlatans. It is to be regretted that slovenly habits of thought and expression diminish the value of a well-designed book.

#### ETHER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

In your excellent review last week of Dr. Gorton's 'History of Medicine' you correctly insert the name of Dr. Morton of Boston, U.S., as the originator of ether as an anæsthetic. Few people are aware that we are indebted to the United States for its introduction to our own country by Dr. Morton. I can vouch for this fact, as I was the first person in England to inhale its vapour.

The use of it had been strongly opposed, especially by the renowned surgeon Robert Liston. In 1846 I was taken (as a young student) to hear a famous lecture by Sir Geo. Johnson at the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Berners Street. After the lecture Dr. Morton (or his agent), who had come over with his apparatus, found that the hospital patient was not able to be present; hence my offer to "inhale" was accepted. So successful was the experiment that Mr. Liston—a few days later—engaged Mr. P. Squire, Chemist, of Oxford Street, to fit up an apparatus with which he was able to carry out, painlessly, otherwise difficult operations at University College.

You draw attention to the introduction of chloroform, which was subsequently introduced by Sir James Simpson of Edinburgh. With both these agents operations are now performed which were never undertaken when I was a student, and happily with wonderful success.

M.D.LOND.

#### THE "DAYLIGHT SAVING" BILL.

Blackheath, May 8, 1911.

A MEETING was held at the Guildhall last week in support of the so-called "Daylight Saving" Bill, which should rather be called "A Bill to miscall the hours in the daytime during half the year." If it is desirable (which is perhaps doubtful) to alter the hours of work in offices and shops at different seasons of the year, this should be done in an open and straightforward manner, and not in the way proposed. To alter the clocks twice a year and make the interval at times two hours between two successive

clock-hours, and all other hours represent an interval from noon differing by an hour from that to which we have been accustomed, would cause great uncertainty and inconvenience; whilst to insist on its being universally done would lead to great expense, apparently for the sole object of saving the railway companies from having to reprint their time-tables to suit changed hours of work.

*The Times*, in an article on the subject which appeared on Friday, the 5th inst., finished with a sentence putting the whole matter in a nutshell: "If public opinion is ripe and eager for the change, no such Bill is necessary; if it is not, no such Bill ought to pass."

W. T. LYNN.

#### SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL.**—May 4.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Motor Localization in the Brain of the Gibbon, correlated with a Histological Examination,' by Dr. F. W. Mott, Mr. Edgar Schuster, and Prof. C. S. Sherrington; 'Some Phenomena of Regeneration in Sycon, with a Note on the Structure of its Collar-cells,' by Mr. J. S. Huxley; 'Cancerous Ancestry and the Incidence of Cancer in Mice,' by Dr. J. A. Murray; 'Immunization by means of Bacterial Endotoxins,' by Dr. R. Tanner Hewlett; and 'On a Method of disintegrating Bacterial and other Organic Cells,' by Mr. J. E. Barnard and Dr. R. T. Hewlett.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—April 26.—Prof. W. W. Watts, V.P., in the chair.

The President referred to the death of Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, one of the oldest members of the Society, and stated that it was proposed to form a Committee to consider the means of providing some memorial in aid of the widow and children of the late Professor.

The following communication was read: 'The Llandovery and Associated Rocks of North-Eastern Montgomeryshire,' by Mr. Arthur Wade. Dr. J. D. Falconer then gave an account of the geology of Northern Nigeria, illustrating his remarks by means of lantern-slides.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—May 4.—Dr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on specimens of a large series of flints exhibited by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers of Northfleet, Kent. For the last four years paleolithic implements and flakes, as well as remains of the Pleistocene fauna, have been found in the deposit capping the chalk in a corner of the Southfleet pit; and the flints are clearly separable into two classes. The first consists of flakes and cores of large size, unrolled, and in some cases unpatinated, indicating an extensive factory at this spot of implements of Le Moustier type, flaked mainly on one face. This constitutes about 99 per cent of several thousand specimens; and the remainder comprises implements of Chelles and St. Acheul types, mostly rolled and patinated, and evidently not *in situ*, but swept from the 90 ft. terrace-gravels above, and carried over the site of the factory by a torrent of sandy mud, that reached its present level (about 45 O.D.) over a frozen surface sloping gently to the river. The deposit on the chalk is pronounced by Mr. Clement Reid to resemble the Coombe Rock or Elephant bed of Brighton, in which only one implement has been found; but many specimens of Le Moustier period have been found in a corresponding deposit on the French side of the Channel, at Sangatte, near Calais. If the ground were frozen several feet deep and a sudden thaw set in accompanied by heavy rainfall, a tumultuous mass of mud and stones would pass from the high ground of the Downs towards the sea; and, in the opinion of Mr. E. T. Newton, the animal bones (mammoth, red-deer, horse, and rhinoceros) point, like the flints, to a date before the end of the Ice Age. Britain at that time had not been finally severed from the Continent, and the resemblance between the Northfleet and Sangatte deposits suggests that the Coombe Rock is not long subsequent to the beginning of the period named after Le Moustier.

Messrs. Whitaker, Clement Reid, Dale, and Garraway Rice took part in the discussion, the last-named exhibiting a series of large flakes with prominent bulbs of percussion found at Ospringe, near Faversham, and apparently belonging to the same culture.

**LINNEAN.**—May 4.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair, afterwards Prof. Poulton, V.P.—Mr. Jules Augustin de Gaye and Mr. C. D. Soar were admitted Fellows.—Dr. Hans Driesch, Prof. Richard von Hertwig, Prof. Georg Klebs, Prof. Sergej Gawrilowitsch Nawaschin, Dr. Eugène Penard, Prof. Johann Wilhelm Spengel, and Prof. Edmund B. Wilson were elected Foreign Members.

The first paper was read by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, 'On John Vaughan Thompson and his Polyzoa, and on Vaunthompsonia, a Genus of Sympoda.' In the discussion the following speakers took part: Mr. J. Hopkinson, Dr. S. F. Harmer (visitor), Prof. Dendy, Mr. A. W. Waters, and Prof. J. Stanley Gardiner.—The second paper was read by Dr. F. E. Fritsch, 'Freshwater Algae collected in the South Orkneys by Mr. R. N. Rudmose Brown,' and was illustrated by lantern-slides. Dr. O. Stapf and Prof. Dendy spoke on the subject.—Next followed a paper by Prof. Sydney J. Hickson, 'On Polytrema and some Allied Genera,' which in the absence of the author was read in abstract by the Secretary for Zoology.—Two other papers were read in title, the authors not being present: 'Observations on some New and Little-Known British Rhizopods,' by Mr. J. M. Brown, and 'The British Museum Collection of Blattellæ enclosed in Amber,' by Mr. R. Sheldford.

**MICROSCOPICAL.**—April 19.—Mr. H. G. Plimmer in the chair.—Mr. E. J. Spitta gave a demonstration of low-power photomicrography with special reference to colouring methods, in which he showed some 50 exquisitely coloured slides, which had been coloured by a friend by a new method. Mr. Spitta also communicated a report on Grayson's rulings presented by Mr. Conrad Beck to the Society, which embodied the results of many thousand observations.—Mr. E. J. Shepherd read a paper on 'The Reappearance of the Nucleolus in Mitosis,' which formed an addendum to his paper of April, 1909, on 'The Disappearance of the Nucleolus in Mitosis.' Mr. J. Murray communicated the second portion of a report from the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition of 1909 on the Canadian Rotifera.—A description of a new piece of apparatus for photomicrography, with the microscope in the inclined position, by Señor Domingo de Orueta, was read by the Secretary.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—May 8.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. W. Ansell, Lady Bell, Mr. S. Z. de Ferranti, Mr. H. Kahn, Mr. G. Manuel, Mr. C. E. Moulton, and Mr. A. Perks were elected Members.—It was announced that the following gentlemen had been nominated as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year: Sir H. B. Buckley, Earl Cathcart, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Mr. H. F. Makins, Sir F. Laking, Mr. A. Siemens, Sir J. Crichton-Browne (Treasurer), and Sir W. Crookes (Hon. Secretary).

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—May 1.—Dr. T. P. Nunn, Treasurer, in the chair.—The Secretary presented a report on the International Congress of Philosophy at Bologna, which he had attended as the delegate of the Society.

Dr. F. C. S. Schiller read a paper on 'Error.' In attempting to distinguish in thought between truth and error no help is obtainable from the existing logics. For these either (1) take up an ideal or (2) a formal standpoint, or (3) pass confusedly from one to the other; and from none of these standpoints is the problem of error visible. Error is either included in (formal) truth, or supposed to have been transcended. To discriminate between truth and error a new logic is required, which does not begin by depersonalizing judgment and abstracting from meaning. Such a logic will note that an "error" is always relative to the context and circumstances of an assertion, and that these are always personal and partial. Error, like truth, rests on a selection of the relevant, because without relevance there is no meaning. But the difference between a true and a false assertion is that the one furthers, and the other thwarts, a human purpose in cognitive activity. It is, in short, a difference in value. But neither valuation is absolute; absolute solutions of cognitive problems are both impracticable and scientifically unmeaning, which is why science is infinitely progressive. It follows that what in knowing we are concerned with is a number of cognitive states intermediate between absolute truth and error, such as lies, errors, methodological fiction, methodological assumptions, postulates, validated truths, axioms, and jokes. These should all be discriminated, and it is particularly worthy of note that, as both in the case of the "lie" and the "joke," the ostensible is not the real meaning of the assertion, and the latter requires a recognition of the maker's intention, any logic which

depersonalizes its subject incapacitates itself from distinguishing between falsity and lying and jest and earnest. Hence intellectualism as such is incapable of understanding a joke. Humanism, on the other hand, by making these distinctions, explains why it has always refused to "convert simply" the doctrine "All truths work." Yet this conversion continues to be falsely attributed to it.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Society of Arts, 8.—'Rock Crystal: its Structure and Uses, Lecture III, Dr. A. E. H. Taitton. (Junior Lectures.)
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—'The Brain and the Hand,' Lecture I, Prof. F. W. Mott.
- 'Statistical, 4.—'On the Use of the "Normal Crop" as a Standard in Crop Reports,' Mr. H. D. Vigor; 'Seasonal Fluctuations in Employment in the Gas Industry,' Mr. F. Poppell.
- 'Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'River Life and People in Upper India,' Mr. P. B. Bramley.
- WED.** Meteorological, 4.—'On the Frequency and Grouping of Wet Days in London,' Dr. H. R. Mill and Mr. G. Salter; 'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1910,' Mr. E. Mawley.
- 'Folklore, 8.—'Some Sudanese Beliefs,' Dr. Seligmann.
- 'Microscopical, 8.—'A Method of disintegrating Bacteria and other Organic Cells,' Mr. J. E. Barnard; 'Structural Details of *Coccinoidiscus asteromphalus*,' Mr. J. W. Butcher.
- 'Society of Arts, 8.—'Les Basses Températures,' Prof. Masoli Pictet.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Air and the Flying Machine,' Lecture I, Dr. W. N. Shaw.
- 'Royal, 4.30.—'Inbreeding in a Simple Mendelian Stable Population with Special Reference to Cousin Marriage,' Mr. S. M. Jacob; 'The Properties of Colloidal Systems: II. On Adsorption as preliminary to Chemical Reaction,' Prof. W. M. Baylis; 'On Distribution and Action of Soluble Substances in Frogs deprived of their Circulatory Apparatus,' Mr. H. J. Melzer; and other papers.
- 'Geographical, 8.—'Principles of the Construction of Vegetation Maps,' Dr. C. E. Moss.
- 'Royal Numismatic, 6.30.—'Notes on the Reign of William I.,' Sir G. C. Brooke.
- 'Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Automatic Telephone Exchange Systems,' Mr. W. Aitken.
- 'Chemical, 8.30.—'The Course of Chemical Change in Quinol under the Action of Radiant Energy,' Messrs. W. S. Hartley and O. H. Little; 'A Method for the Accurate Volumetric Determination of the Oxygen in the Air,' Mr. H. E. Watson; and other papers.
- FRI.** Royal Institution, 9.—'Recent Experiments with Invisible Light,' Prof. R. W. Wood.
- SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Phases of Bird Life,' Lecture I, Mr. W. F. Fyfe.

#### Science Gossip.

MR. ROBERT SERVICE of Dumfries, one of the best-known ornithologists of Scotland, died this week in his 57th year. He supplied much information about the birds of the Solway area for Mr. H. S. Gladstone's 'Birds of Dumfriesshire,' and wrote a good deal himself on his favourite subjects, which included zoology, geology, and astronomy.

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS have made arrangements to hold a Conference on the subject of the Education and Training of Engineers at the Institution on June 28th and 29th. The discussion will be divided into three sections, dealing with 'General Education,' 'Scientific Training,' and 'Practical Training.'

By the death of Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones the Geological Society has lost one of its oldest and most valued members. During his long life the Professor was an ardent geologist and palaeontologist; he has left behind him nearly 200 separate papers, apart from his work as editor of several learned periodicals. Never in receipt of more than a very moderate income, he was unable to make any suitable provision for his family at his death, and he has left a widow, two daughters, and an invalid son very slenderly provided for. An effort is being made to assist them by a representative body of scientific men. Those who wish to help in so good a cause should send subscriptions to Prof. W. W. Watts, Hillside, Langley Park, Sutton, Surrey.

THE DANISH ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY has planned an expedition to South-East Arabia with the object of mapping parts of Oman, and studying the ancient memorials and commercial prospects of the country.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Scientific Investi-



gations, Fisheries Branch, Ireland, No. 7 (post free 1½d.); Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (post free 10d.); and National Physical Laboratory Report (post free 2d.).

THE first Saturday in June this year falling on the day before Whit Sunday, it has been arranged to hold the annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the preceding day, the 2nd prox.

THREE more small planets were photographically discovered by Herr Helffrich at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 18th ult. Two others were found (stated to be the first discoveries of the kind made in the southern hemisphere) by Mr. Innes at the Transvaal Observatory, Johannesburg, on the 29th ult., whilst he was endeavouring to obtain a photograph of the eighth satellite of Jupiter.

WHEN searching for small planets, Herr Massinger came upon a star of 9.5 magnitude, which he observed on March 31st and April 3rd; in previous years it appears on photographs below the twelfth magnitude. In a general list it will be reckoned as var. 15, 1911, Virginis.

MADAME CERASKI has also detected another variable (16, 1911, Trianguli) whilst examining plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory. The brightness changes from 10½ to below 12½ magnitude, but the type cannot yet be ascertained.

THE Report of the Director (Mr. N. A. F. Moos) of the Bombay and Alibag Observatories for 1910 has been received. The astronomical work of this establishment has been restricted to the determination of time and its signalling for the purposes of navigation; but inquiries into the sciences of terrestrial magnetism, meteorology, and seismology have been steadily pursued with instruments specially adapted for the purpose. The rainfall for the year amounted to 67.86 inches, by far the largest part of which fell during the south-west monsoon, which began regularly on June 2nd, and ended on October 1st: 23.92 fell in June, 7.42 in July, 16.89 in August, and 18.84 in September. The mean temperature of the year was 79°1, which is only 0.3 below the normal. The highest mean daily temperature was 86°0 on May 29th, and the lowest 67°9 on January 17th. There were only two days of great magnetic disturbance.

## FINE ARTS

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Meroë, the City of the Ethiopians.* By John Garstang. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—This is the first instalment of Prof. Garstang's account of his excavations in Nubia, which are still in progress. An Introduction by Prof. Sayce, who was present during the greater part of the work, makes it fairly clear that this time the true site of the ancient Meroë has been discovered, and that it is different from Napata, "the first capital of the Sudan," which seems to have been at the foot of Gebel Barkal, and to have been razed to the ground by Petronius in A.D. 22 in reprisal for an attack upon Egypt by Candace, its queen. The Ethiopian empire appears to have been first established by the priesthood of Amen, who fled from Egypt when overthrown by the

Libyan leader of mercenaries whom the Bible calls Shishak, who returned thither later under Piankhi, and ruled until again driven south of the Cataracts by the Assyrians. Ethiopia received a great accession of force when the Egyptian garrisons under Psammetichus, disgusted at the favour shown by that Philhellene Pharaoh to his Greek soldiers, deserted Egypt and fled southwards. Meroë, which had fallen into decay, was rebuilt by two kings named Neteg-Amen and Neteg-Harkhuti, whose date is uncertain, and again by Ergamenes, about whose religious revolution and massacre of his priestly masters Diodorus tells an amusing story. It was finally destroyed, as Prof. Sayce has shown, by Ta-zēna, King of Axum, in the fifth century A.D.

The account by Prof. Garstang here given of his work on the site during the winter of 1909-10 is good and clear, and abundantly illustrated by plans and admirable photographs by Herr Schliephack, the photographer to the expedition. The objects found there were sufficiently noticed in our account of Prof. Garstang's exhibition held last summer at the Society of Antiquaries, and derive their chief value from the opportunity they afford us of appreciating the Ethiopian civilization, which differed in some respects from that of its parent, the Egyptian. This was particularly the case with its script, which was formed, according to Prof. Sayce, some time before the reign of Ergamenes, who was a contemporary of Ptolemy II. Philadelphus. Both he and Mr. Griffith contribute chapters to the present volume on its decipherment, which will be read with interest by philologists. Up to the present the decipherment does not seem to have progressed far enough for their readings to command universal confidence; but it may be conceded that Mr. Griffith's discovery that the Ethiopian or Meroitic inscriptions are to be read the reverse way to the Egyptian appears to be well founded. The volume is excellently produced.

IN *The Treasury of Ancient Egypt* (Blackwood) Mr. Arthur E. P. B. Weigall has reprinted three articles from *Maga*, one from *The Pall Mall Magazine*, and another from an American publication. He has added to them 'The Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor,' which has already been given to the world by Sir Gaston Maspero, and adorned the whole with a sprinkling of excellent photographs more or less connected with the text. The result is a handsome volume of some 300 pages, which will doubtless be read with pleasure by tourists and others anxious to renew their recollections of the Nile Valley, but which is, truth to tell, a little thin in places.

One of its most interesting chapters is that entitled 'The Flooding of Lower Nubia,' wherein he summarizes the reasons of the Department of Antiquities (in which he is an Inspector) for consenting to the construction of the Aswan Dam, and the steps it has taken to preserve the temples in the submerged area. According to Mr. Weigall, who refers on many occasions to his own official report on the subject which has been published separately, most of these are now in better case than ever they were before the engineers went there, the one exception being the Temple of Philæ, which will, he admits, lose much of its colouring, and may even have to be "entirely removed and set up elsewhere." As it is, the artistic beauty of the island is now all but gone, and, although this may not be too large a price to pay for the increased prosperity of the fellah, it is a pity it could not have been procured on cheaper terms.

The other new parts of Mr. Weigall's book mainly deal with the importance of archaeology—by which he means Egyptian archaeology—to the world in general, the difficulty of preventing thieving in his inspectorate, the greediness of curators of museums, and the advantage it is to these last to go out to Egypt and excavate for themselves. His views on all these subjects are both reasonable and well expressed, the tendency towards "fine writing" noticeable in some of his other works being here considerably reduced. He has evidently not yet shed the enthusiasm of youth, and, as it is plain that he enjoys both life in Egypt and his official position there, the effect is pleasing even to those readers who are not Egyptologists.

*Some Old Devon Churches: their Rood Screens, Pulpits, Font, &c.* By John Stabb, Vol. II. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—In this volume Mr. Stabb proceeds to illustrate upwards of a hundred old Devonshire churches in addition to those which have already come under his camera and pen. Lovers of Devonshire and ecclesiologists at large will be glad to add the book to their shelves, for the greater part of the photographic plates of church details and fittings are of objects not previously illustrated, and, on the whole, well reproduced. It is not possible, however, to endorse all the text. Mr. Stabb has not made a sufficient study of ecclesiology to be accepted as a trustworthy guide. Under Colebrook he makes mention of a "leper window," and describes a pair of bench-ends as an "old prie-dieu." The insufficiency of the descriptions is strikingly apparent in the account of the church of Branscombe. The considerable Saxon remains, the grand Norman tower, and the remarkable work of the thirteenth and two following centuries are all ignored, whilst the illustrative plates are not adequate.

### EXHIBITIONS AT THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

HABITUAL relaxation of the stringency of any canons of criticism which press at all hardly on the natural bent of an artist makes this the day of the amateur. To paint for oneself—satisfying no demands but those of one's own individuality—is, in the eyes of many, the only duty of an artist, and for such critics it is in proportion as he is able thus to work in complete isolation, with no thought of a public for his picture, that a painter's condition approaches the ideal. We do not share this unsocial view of the functions of art, or subscribe without protest to the underlying implication that the influence of the public must needs be a vulgarizing one. On the contrary, it is inspiring to feel oneself a part of the body politic, and the brisk commercial demand for a man's work implies its prompt utilization as a spiritual force, and is a stimulus and a legitimate source of pride. None the less it is a melancholy fact that half the best painting of our day is produced with no such direct encouragement. We have grown accustomed to the fact, and almost expect work done under professional conditions to be commonplace, while our curiosity may be counted on for the production of the disinterested amateur absorbed in self-expression.

Much more with the general public is interest enlisted in advance if a picture be painted by a constable or a postman, or any one but a painter. There is then the

touch of biographical picturesqueness which we alluded to last week as the journalist's means for interesting his readers in an intrinsically dull subject. Our merely theoretical insight into the causes which disengage "the picture of the year" cannot be compared, however, with the confident grasp of the same principles which enabled the director of the Goupil Gallery to risk a considerable speculation on the work of Mr. Walter Greaves with, as any one can see after the event, the certainty of success. Mr. Greaves's painting has a great deal of merit. It has the modesty and sincerity of amateur work, yet it enjoys the advantage of contact, even though at second hand, with the sound professional training of the best period of the French art of the nineteenth century. No one, therefore, will grudge the painter his belated success, nor are we to be accounted ungenerous because our praise of him is based on appreciation of his quality as a painter, rather than on gratitude for the opportunity of developing the story of Whistler and his boatman as a pendant to that of Giotto and Cimabue, or to the familiar histories relating how artists from Velasquez downwards have nourished unsuspected genius in the person of the humble assistant who ground their colours.

Gratitude for good "copy" must surely, however, have tinged the estimates of some of our confrères of the press when dealing with Mr. Greaves's talent. This modest painter must be surprised to hear that he is "a great artist," that "his drawing of boats has never been surpassed," and more to the like purport. So unanimous a surrender to the claims of an art so long neglected may well seem strange to him.

The result is that the visitor who goes to see one of the magicians of paint will be a little disappointed. The palette of Corot, passed on by Whistler to the hands of a careful, rather over-conscientious painter, keeps some of its charm; while, even before his meeting with the man who moulded his art so completely, we may see in certain passages of his early picture, *Boat-Race Day, Hammer-smith Bridge*, that Mr. Greaves already possessed a definition and directness of handling—the habit of laying a normally satisfactory uniform coat of paint, thin, yet, covering, which dates from the time when painting was a trade with its own technical requirements. This initial endowment rises to its highest point under the influence of Whistler in that artist's earlier period as a member definitely of the French School, No. 34, *Cremorne Gardens, the Band Stand*, being a fine example reminding one of Courbet. Another *Cremorne Gardens* (29) is only a little less fine. When Whistler, in his London pictures developed the manner more peculiar to him, but not quite so fine as his earlier and more robust work, Mr. Greaves followed him with a closer imitation, which yet shows by comparison how great was Whistler's unifying power, even in the kind of painting in which he was least creative. The Nocturnes shown here are often amusingly like those of Whistler, but lack the glamour of the master. We can readily believe, however, that in this class of subject Mr. Greaves may have been the innovator, and that it may have been the sight of his work which led Whistler's lively and receptive mind to divine what might be made of the same themes. Nos. 41 and 71 are the best examples of the more typically Whistlerian treatment by Mr. Greaves of Whistlerian subjects.

Downstairs in the same galleries Mr. William Nicholson shows a collection of oil paintings, which, by comparison with the

work of Mr. Walter Greaves, have a little the look of having been painted for display. There can be no question, on the other hand, that Mr. Nicholson is the abler artist, with a confident grasp (too confident, perhaps) of the principles of design, whether in line or colour, much rarer than the tentative groping after beauty of the older man. Mr. Greaves in the Introduction to his Catalogue is quoted as referring to the "less conventional" version of 'Battersea Bridge' which Whistler based upon his own, No. 47. He doubtless meant only a modest self-effacement, and used "conventional" to mean "common-place"; but obviously Whistler's pictures were more conventional than those of his pupil, and therein was one of his main sources of strength. It is the same with Mr. Nicholson, the defiant force of whose painting cannot blind us to the admirably formal lines on which it is constructed. His postulates of an evenly divided sequence of tones and the grouping of colour-differences around a central monochrome are such as we are accustomed to grant, and there can be no doubt that his expression gains in force and intelligibility from being restricted within a relatively narrow field.

The advocate of naturalism as against convention will point to some of the portraits as instances of the limitations of Mr. Nicholson's method: No. 13, *The Brown Veil*, and in a lesser degree No. 17, *La belle Chauffeuse*, may be taken as examples. The heads, it may be urged, look a little empty and flat, wanting in the mystery of life. We admit the fault, but deny the soundness of the explanation. It is not intrinsically that the painting of these heads is insufficient, even though they are reduced to little more than three tones of the same brown. Of the anatomical machinery of facial expression Mr. Nicholson has considerable control—control far easier and more subtle than Mr. Greaves's. However, it is not entirely by the complexity with which anatomical forms are rendered that an impression of life is obtained; complex or simple, the variety set down must be the symbol of an infinite variety not to be positively rendered, and it is the relative complexity of form in the face and in the other portions of the picture which is one of the most important factors in producing such a result. Whereas the other passages of painting in a portrait will tend to form into groups of lines at similar angles—here tending to the perpendicular, there to the horizontal—the wealth of form in the human face is such as to make it a kind of clearing-house for the whole picture. Hardly any tilt of angle, hardly any kind of form in the composition, but finds here some hint at representation. The colour of flesh is of the same order, and has the same relation to the more positive colours by which it is surrounded. The violent contrasts of the outlying parts of the composition here blend and vanish.

It is this continuity of progression from the obvious to the supersubtle, from the visible to the invisible, which is the basis of Mr. Nicholson's art, and it is because in his still life he comes so near to achievement that in his portraits his failure is sometimes evident. In 'The Brown Veil' the accessories are slightly too complex, too fully rendered for the head. The forms in a face may be fully analyzed, and be found to include a great and varying range—square shapes and round, and slim ridges and peaked forms. On the other hand, it is equally permissible for the artist to restrain himself from too elaborate analysis, and deliver an intensely direct account of the general character of the face as a whole—in this instance a hard and slender elegance. If this simple external aspect of the model is

selected, however, it is evident that the other objects in the picture ought to be treated with a like stark simplicity. Mr. Nicholson's taste for still-life painting has, perhaps, lured him away from the wise conduct of his picture in this respect, so that a head admirably painted for a severer setting becomes a little bare and lacking in mystery.

### MINIATURES IN THE SALTING BEQUEST.

In the display of the Salting Bequest recently opened to public view at the Victoria and Albert Museum the miniatures are one of the most attractive features, to judge by the number of visitors who gather round the cases containing them. The collection, whilst by no means representative, is extremely interesting, and comprises examples by several delightful masters, nearly all of the English School.

Mr. Salting does not appear to have collected anything in the way of miniatures of a date subsequent to the death of Richard Cosway—in other words, later than the first quarter of the nineteenth century; the result is that limners like Ross and Thorburn are unrepresented here, nor will anything by Augustin, Dumont, Füger, Guérin, Hall, or Isabey be found in this collection. Thus the full range of the art of the miniature painter, whether at home or abroad, cannot be seen amongst the 130 examples which Mr. Salting has left the nation. Nevertheless there is much to enjoy in the contents of these floor-cases in Room 131, for that is where they will be found.

We may notice first some of the earliest pieces, remarkable if only for their rarity. Take the work, grouped together in Desk Case 5, of Simon Binnick and his daughter Levina, perhaps better known as Teerlinck, the name she acquired by marriage. She worked for the Tudor Court, we know, and her father was a famous illuminator of Bruges. A portrait of himself holding glasses in his hand, to assist his sight in his minute work, no doubt, and two of his missal-like landscape pictures, are shown.

By Levina are two demure little ladies, full of the sweet gravity with which children were painted in that age. They recall the two Brandon boys at Windsor, both of whom died the same day of the sweating sickness. Holbein is assumed to be the painter of these little sons of the Duke of Suffolk, as he is of the remarkable portrait of Anne of Cleves here shown, which, according to the Museum Guide, was painted for Henry VIII. in 1539 at Düren. It corresponds to the famous picture by the great Augsburg painter which, once in the collection of Louis XIV., is now at the Louvre, save that it shows only the head and bust. When we look at the insipid face here drawn with such skill, we can well believe that the English king soon tired of the lady whom Cromwell selected for him—the "Flanders mare," as Henry brutally called his fourth wife. It is a characteristic example of the artist, and in a perfect state of preservation, due to its having been kept in the original, turned ivory box which accompanies it. It seems a matter for regret that the valuable contents of this case are exposed to strong light: they are open to the large south windows of the gallery, only a few feet away, and must, it is to be feared, suffer in consequence. True, curtains are placed over the glass of the cases, which the policeman on duty replaces with exemplary assiduity; but the exposure is constantly and inevitably



made all the same. It may be worth consideration, in the interests of posterity, whether a darkened or screened-off room, fitted with electric light, might not be contrived for the display of such valuables. Unless some protection be devised, it being impossible in a public gallery to keep miniatures in their original ivory cases, the loss of much of the beauty of these treasures is only a question of time.

Nicholas Hilliard is exceptionally well represented here. The full-length of a young man in white hose, with a dark cloak, leaning against a tree, is much more of a picture than is usual with the artist. The head seems out of proportion, but otherwise the work is pleasing and of unusual importance, the accessories being painted with rare delicacy and skill. This favoured limner of Elizabeth is shown to the life in the animated portrait of himself with which many are familiar, it having been engraved in Dallaway's edition of Walpole's 'Anecdotes.' It came from Penshurst, and once belonged to Mr. Whitehead, who showed it, if I mistake not, at the Burlington Club Exhibition in 1888. It is interesting to mark the resemblance this portrait of N. Hilliard bears to that of his father which is placed beside it.

There is a group of six miniatures of James I. and his family, somewhat faded and rubbed, if originals at all. The Henry Prince of Wales has its counterpart at Windsor, and the James is a replica of one in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam. The finest piece by that admirable painter Isaac Oliver here shown is the Earl of Pembroke, which is in excellent condition, due again, no doubt, to its preservation in the ivory box which may be seen at its side. Notice also in this case a quaint little full-length of Sir Christopher Hatton, with the Chancellor's mace on the table and his hand on the Great Seal. It is very minute. The Duke of Rutland owns one exactly like it.

The head of Lady Shirley, which is given to Hilliard, looks more like the work of one of the Olivers, both from its broader modelling of feature, and the tone of the accessories.

John Hoskins is not an inspiring artist, but he has left some honest work, and as master of the greatest miniature painter we have ever had, viz., Samuel Cooper, whose uncle he was, must be mentioned with respect. There are several portraits here by him, but we turn with interest to the nephew's presentation of his contemporaries.

The great "Van Dyck in little," as Walpole happily called him, fully maintains his reputation in this collection, although there is nothing by him so superlatively fine as examples to be found in the Duke of Portland's collection and elsewhere.

Among the best Coopers here I should rank that of Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, to whom Samuel Pepys was secretary. The pages of the immortal Diary are full of references to this man, who was distinguished both by land and sea. Amongst other things, he was a boon companion of Charles II., and kept late hours, as the Diary shows; it does not record his tragic end, as it closes some three years before "My Lord's" ship the Naseby, surprised by the Dutch was blown up in Solebay. The body of the Admiral was found at Harwich, and rests in Westminster Abbey.

What purports to be Charles II. as a boy may be a portrait, but we hesitate to accept this bilious-looking youth as the work of Samuel Cooper. Moreover there are two counterparts of it known, and ascribed to Hoskins; they are in the collections of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Exeter respectively. As the labels are

distinctly stated to be "under revision," no one can be exacting in the matter of attribution, and any remarks I have ventured to make are meant to assist in identification, if possible. The other Coopers comprise a masculine Col. Lilburne and the heavy, lymphatic face of Secretary Thurloe.

Admirable for character is the miniature (4636) now called Thomas May, poet and historian. In the illustrated Catalogue of the 1865 Exhibition in the Museum Library this portrait is called the Earl of Pembroke. It then belonged to Mr. Addington, and passed into the hands of Dr. Propert. It is dated 1653, by the way—three years after May died.

Challenging comparisons with these are several works by Flatman, barrister and limner; the handling recalls Cooper's, but there is a wide gap between the two men. The portrait called 'A Gentleman,' No. 4623 (or its counterpart), was styled James Butler, Duke of Ormond, when shown at Kensington in 1865. It then belonged to a Mr. C. W. Reynolds. It differs much from the Cooper called by the same name in the same case; the latter has a moustache, and is a younger man by, perhaps, 20 years.

Lawrence Cross and Nicholas Dixon both belong to this period. The former is well represented by a Viscount Maynard; the latter, whose work was unknown to Redgrave, seems to stand between Cooper and Cross in quality and style. The portrait of a lady called Anne Hyde is, at any rate, very different from the fine portrait of her at Hampton Court, and one which belies the statement Anthony Hamilton makes in the De Grammont Memoirs, viz., "cette Princesse avoit le grand air." Pepys says of her she was "not only the proudest woman in the world, but the most expensful."

A foreign artist who worked about the same period, especially in Denmark, but who is little known in this country, was P. Prieur; by him are Henri de Lorraine and Philip IV., and both will repay examination: the head of the latter is no larger than a little-finger nail, but is full of character. Lord Dartrey has two or three examples of this artist, who was an enameller. Except Petitot, other men who worked in the same way, such as Boit, Zinke, and Meyer, to say nothing of Hone and the Bones, are all absent from this collection.

No. 4675, a portrait of a lady, is given to Jean Petitot, who, it is known, was *facile princeps* in this difficult style of art, but water-colours by him (and this purports to be one) are very rare. The other foreigner represented in this case was a lady of European reputation in her day, Rosalba Carriera. She excelled in pastel, and the portrait of Robert, eldest son of Sir Robert Walpole, here shown, is strangely like a miniature crayon; it is much faded, but still pleasing.

Case 7 contains works by Cosway, Smart, and the two Plimers. There is nothing fresh to be said about these well-known men; the examples to be seen here of the last-named bear out the opinion that they are distinctly inferior artists, Nathaniel being especially poor and heavy in style. The prices obtained of late years for work by the Plimers have been preposterously high.

The specimens of Cosway are varied and unequal, several of them much faded. One called Princess Amelia, the delicate youngest daughter of George III., will, although the head is too large for the figure, be admired for its sweetness of expression; the background is somewhat dirty in tone. The lady in the straw hat should not be overlooked; the work is marked by beautiful drawing and the utmost delicacy of touch.

"Little John Smart" comes well out of the competition; in fact, three out of the six portraits here by him are as fine as anything can be in their way. No. 4574 shows that clever and versatile woman, Mrs. Cosway. It is mannered, it is true, but how good and solid, yet brilliant it is! and how admirable the modelling! The fair Maria could not paint like this herself. Even finer are the masculine portraits of Admiral Lorraine and Charles Savile: the finish in all three is superb. On the other side of the case hangs, amongst works by a number of eighteenth-century unknown men, a small piece which exemplifies how much art can be crowded into a few inches, at most, by an accomplished miniaturist. I refer to the portrait of a man seated and reading a letter, the Danish Governor of Trincomalee (4598). It is by John Bogle, a Scotch limner of whom Cunningham speaks as "a little lame man, very poor, very proud, and very singular." Bogle was, at any rate, a competent artist, and gives us here a complete picture, although on so minute a scale—sober in colour, but of extreme delicacy, finesse, and discrimination of character. Passing by examples of Downman, Ozias Humphrey, Jean (a Jersey man), Day, Horace Hone, and Shirreff (who was deaf and dumb), we may take as a "bonne bouche" the seven or eight examples of George Engleheart, miniature painter to George III. and one of the most brilliant and industrious workers of his day. His books show that he executed some 4,000 portraits.

These notes, imperfect as they are, indicate what a valuable contribution Mr. Salting's legacy would make to a National Collection of Miniatures, could it be separated from the other objects in the bequest. They suggest once more the consummation so devoutly to be wished, that we should possess a permanent, representative Gallery of Miniature Paintings showing adequate examples of an art in which British artists have excelled, and of which the historical value, the charm, and the beauty are at length fully recognized. J. J. FOSTER.

#### THE ABDY SALE.

THE notable collection of Old Masters belonging to the late Sir W. Neville Abdy was sold by Messrs. Christie on Friday, the 5th inst., a Pieta by Carpaccio realizing nearly 13,000*l.*, and a picture by Botticelli 11,340*l.* The most important prices were as under:—

A. Ramsay, Portrait of a Lady, in blue dress with yellow bows, white fichu and cap, in an oval, 330*l.* J. Fyt, A Dead Hare, Mallard, Partridge, and other Birds, 304*l.* Roger van der Weyden, A Triptych, the central panel representing the Crucifixion, on the left wing being the Madonna and the Magdalen, and on the right wing St. Veronica and St. Mary of Egypt, 946*l.* Lucas Cranach, The Virgin and Child, the Virgin, seated, holding the Child with both hands; He is in the act of putting some food into His mouth with His right hand, 682*l.* German School, Portrait of a Lady, in brown dress, with white lawn headdress, 210*l.* Jacopo Bassano, The Adoration of the Magi, 1,365*l.* Sandro Botticelli, The Nativity of the Saviour, in tempera, 2,047*l.*; A Scene from the Life of St. Zenobius, 11,340*l.* School of Sandro Botticelli, The Last Sacrament of St. Jerome, 588*l.* Canaletto, Northumberland House and Charing Cross; and Northumberland House, from the river (a pair), 840*l.* Vittore Carpaccio, A Pieta, in the centre the dead body of the Saviour, with white loin-cloth, reclines on a ruined marble throne bearing a Hebrew inscription; on a cartellino at the bottom on the left is the inscription "Andreas Martinea," to whom the picture was ascribed when exhibited at Burlington House in 1881, 12,915*l.* Cima da Conegliano, The Madonna and Child, the Madonna, seated, turned to the right, and holding the infant Saviour on her knee; landscape background,





**BECHSTEIN HALL.—Herr van Dyck's Recital.**

HERR ERNEST VAN DYCK, the great Wagner singer who has often been heard at Covent Garden, appeared last Saturday afternoon at Bechstein Hall as an interpreter of German *Lieder* and French songs. It was, in fact, his first recital in London. He is a powerful actor, while his style of singing, even on the concert platform, is thoroughly dramatic. His strikingly clear diction deserves special mention. The programme included a group of Schubert's songs. One of these was 'Der Doppelgänger,' and of it a forcible, highly impassioned rendering was given. Here the singer's dramatic gift served him to good purpose, though the hall was not large enough for such an intense delivery of the music. 'Hark, hark, the Lark,' which immediately followed, requires gentler treatment than was accorded to it by Herr van Dyck. There was not sufficient restraint. In some other songs the line between lyrical and dramatic was not sufficiently observed, but this we set down to the singer's extreme earnestness, and not to carelessness.

Mr. Gerald Maas, a new 'cellist, with the assistance of Herr Coenraad van Bos, gave an excellent rendering of Strauss's Sonata for cello and pianoforte, Op. 6. When the composer wrote it he followed the forms and phraseology of the classical period. Except for one or two touches in the slow movement, there was nothing to remind one of the Strauss of to-day.

**QUEEN'S HALL.—Dr. Serge Barjansky's Concert.**

A SEASON or two ago the 'cellist Dr. Serge Barjansky (Ainé) appeared at the new St. James's Hall, and his clever and brilliant playing won him a legitimate success. On Monday afternoon he gave a concert with the assistance of the London Symphony Orchestra under the able direction of Prof. Müller-Reuter. Again he proved himself a sound musician, and possessed of excellent technique, yet he did not create quite such a strong impression as on the previous occasion. The tone he produced was not so clear and bright; he may have been playing on a different instrument. Then his programme was not over-exciting. Violinists have certainly been more favoured than 'cellists in the matter of concertos. The first he performed was Haydn's in D, which sounded rather mild after Beethoven's great 'Leonore' Overture, No. 3, of which a very fine rendering was given, although the Introduction was taken at a slower rate than usual, and not altogether to the advantage of the music. The second concerto was Lalo's in D, which is not one of the French composer's most taking works. Last came the first performance in London of a Concerto in E minor and major by Friedrich Gernsheim, a well-written and pleas-

ing, though conventional work, and this was effectively played by the concert-giver.

**QUEEN'S HALL.—Mr. J. Wertheim's Orchestral Concert.**

ON Tuesday evening Mr. Jules Wertheim gave an orchestral concert, the whole programme being devoted to his own compositions. First came a Symphony in E minor, finely performed by the London Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Hamilton Harty. The middle movement, a light and engaging Scherzo, could be listened to as abstract music, but in the first and last sections of the work there were many features which plainly showed that the composer had worked with some dramatic programme in mind, though he was unwilling to reveal it. This was unfortunate, for we found it impossible to understand the meaning of much that proved difficult. Mr. Wertheim played, and with no little skill, six Preludes, in which there were good ideas, weakened, however, by undue repetition of phrase or figure. These were followed by Variations on a Theme, more remarkable for originality than for interest.

**Musical Gossip.**

SIR HENRY J. WOOD, after considering the invitation recently made to him to conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, has decided not to leave England. His Symphony and Promenade Concerts, his festival engagements at Birmingham, Norwich, and Sheffield, are all ties which bind him to his own land. The American proposal was tempting and flattering, and the news that it has been declined will be received with general satisfaction.

MR. J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, who is retiring from the post of musical critic of *The Times*, will be entertained on June 14th at a dinner arranged by the Concert-Goers' Club in conjunction with the Playgoers' Club. The Lord Chief Justice will take the chair.

M. RACHMANINOFF will appear at the first concert of the hundredth season of the Philharmonic Society, and at a later one the boy-violinist Sigmund Feuermann will make his first appearance in England.

THE COVENT GARDEN SYNDICATE has decided to produce Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera 'Il Segreto di Susannah,' which has recently been given at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York, with marked success.

SIGNOR PUCCINI is in London, superintending the final rehearsals of 'The Girl of the Golden West,' the first performance of which will be shortly announced.

THE annual Feis Ceoil was held in Dublin this week, and attracted large numbers of competitors from all parts of Ireland. A new feature of the programme was the "Esposito" prize for advanced piano-playing, which was won by Miss Edith French.

THE revision by Dr. Hugo Riemann of Thayer's third volume of 'Beethoven's Leben' has just been published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel. This completes the revision of Thayer's volumes, the first of which appeared forty-five years ago.

**PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.**

- Sax. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
 — National Sunday League Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.  
 Mon.-Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
 Mon. Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumbold's Vocal Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Herr Ernest van Dyck's *Lieder* Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Mr. Hubert Brownlow's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Harold Bruer and Achille Rivard's Sonata Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.  
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.  
 — Miss Eugenie Ritté and Miss Phyllis Emanuel's Vocal and Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Miss Anna Mather's Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.  
 Tues. Miss Elise Grosholz's Song Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Prof. Petschnikoff's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Madame Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Miss May Levy's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Wilhelm Schütz's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.  
 Wed. Herr Kreisler's Violin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Mr. Albert Spalding's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Olga de la Bruyère's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Miss Winifred Ponder and Miss Adela Hamerton's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 Thurs. Madame Gertrude Hubbard's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Mr. Ernest Schelling's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Queen's Hall.  
 — Miss Maggie Keyte's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Philharmonic Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Miss Marion Phillips's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 Fri. Mr. Paul Reimner's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Mr. Ernest W. Gilchrist's Matinee Musicale, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Mr. Harold Bauer and Mr. Achille Rivard's Sonata Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Signor Emilio Pente's Concert of Eighteenth-Century Italian Music, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 Sat. Godowsky's Chopin Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Dorothea Waiwyn and Percival Garratt's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.  
 — Madame Julie Culp's Song Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Folk-Song Quartet, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Miss Lily Rendle's Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.

**DRAMA****THE WEEK.****CORONET.—Much Ado about Nothing.**

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL at the Coronet has now come to the end of its second week, and 'As You Like It' has been replaced in the bill by 'Much Ado about Nothing.' The qualities of acting which made the revival of the former play so delightful have been no less evident in the second production. Youthfulness and the high spirits which should accompany youth are once more prominent in Mr. Robert Arthur's stock company, and in consequence the play goes with welcome swing and pace, and the actors seem to take a keen enjoyment in their game of make-believe.

Miss Alice Crawford seems even more at home in the luxurious surroundings and gay moods of Beatrice than in the masquerade of Arden. She wears the rich gowns of that favourite of fortune, and the sunny gaiety of Beatrice's temper evokes a response which seems refreshingly natural and free from artifice. This "Lady Disdain" dances her way, as it were, through her scenes till the moment of seeming tragedy arrives, and then her anger is startling in its impressiveness. The passion of her "Kill Claudio!" produces a thrill which no other Beatrice of our time has been able to effect, and the whole tirade that follows the outburst is given with a dignity and a vehemence other Beatrices have usually missed.

There are faults in Miss Crawford's reading of the character: she is at times too boisterous in her methods, too arch with her smiles, and not sufficiently tender in the love-scenes; but who cannot grant indulgence to the ardour of youth?

Hardly less surprisingly good is the Benedick of Mr. Frederic Worlock, surely one of the youngest Benedicks ever seen. His acting is pitched in a quieter key than that of Beatrice; he is at his best listening in the arbour to that talk which converts the soldier and the wit into a puzzled lover, or in rallying his sweetheart after marriage or his insistence upon the dance which brings the right note of frolic at the end. Here is shown a ripeness of humour unusual in an actor of Mr. Worlock's years, and throughout he gives evidence of thinking out his part for himself. The Hero of Miss Dorothy Green is charmingly girlish, and pathetic in the slandered bride's appeal to her father; Mr. Sargent's Claudio is manly enough; Mr. Owen Roughwood as Don Pedro and Mr. Clifton Alderson as Leonato are alike admirable; and there is freshness about Mr. Ben Field's treatment of Dogberry.

The setting and stage-management are first rate; especially commendable is the arrangement of the church scene, in which spectacle and business are duly looked after, but never permitted to interfere with the development of a fine dramatic climax. Somehow the conventionality of the Hero and Claudio episodes seems less glaring at the Coronet than in previous revivals of 'Much Ado'—perhaps because the bulk of the performers are so young and so much in earnest.

### Dramatic Gossip.

MR. LAURENCE IRVING will produce next Saturday at the Duke of York's Theatre a new play entitled 'The Life and Adventures of Margaret Catchpole.'

The Irish company from the National Theatre Society of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, will be seen at the Court Theatre in a repertory of their most popular pieces. Their season opens on June 5th, and will last four weeks.

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing for Mr. Daniel Frohman, who has exercised a commanding influence on the modern stage, 'Memories of a Manager.' Incidentally the book is, we learn, to explain why plays fail and succeed.

AN interesting article by Mr. Bram Stoker in the current *Nineteenth Century*, on 'Irving and Stage Lighting,' shows how much Sir Henry did by his personal care and skill to improve methods of illumination in the theatre.

IN *The National Review* for this month an anonymous writer is severe on the views managers hold concerning criticism—views which have led him after five years to give up noticing plays in the press.

THE SHAKESPEARE COMMEMORATION LEAGUE held one of its meetings last Saturday evening in Crosby Hall, now removed to

Chelsea Embankment. The entertainment consisted of morris dances, children's singing and dancing games which have come down from the time of Shakespeare, and folk-lore stories and songs. Lady Gomme had arranged the proceedings; but each of the departments was presided over by its special superintendent. The Morris dances of the students of the School of Physical Culture were much admired; and Miss Sheddlock's story-telling to the children was most effective. Among the guests of the League were Lady Gregory and Mr. Yeats, fresh from the performances of their Irish plays at Stratford.

THE LEAGUE also held on Monday a Symposium in remembrance of Dr. Furnivall, late President. Owing to difficulties connected with the holidays, the Secretary could not get the notices printed as early as usual, and the audience was comparatively small. Many distinguished scholars, however, sent letters regretting their inability to be present, and expressing their keen appreciation of Dr. Furnivall. Sir Edward Brabrook took the chair, and among the speakers were Mr. Ordish, Mr. Peel, Mr. De Courcy Laffan, Mr. Ernest Law, Miss Fox, Miss Spurgeon, Mrs. Stopes, and Prof. Boas.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. B.—E. C. W.—W. L. P.—T. H.—Received.

F. P. W.—See above.

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### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

AUTHORS' AGENTS .. .. .	PAGE
BELL & SONS .. .. .	552
BLACKWOOD & SONS .. .. .	556
BOOKBINDING .. .. .	528
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS .. .. .	527
CATALOGUES .. .. .	528
CONSTABLE & CO. .. .. .	555
EDUCATIONAL .. .. .	525
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA .. .. .	553
ENO'S FRUIT SALT .. .. .	554
EXHIBITIONS .. .. .	525
GREVEL & CO. .. .. .	528
INSURANCE COMPANIES .. .. .	554
LANE .. .. .	529
LECTURES .. .. .	525
LONGMANS & CO. .. .. .	555
LYNWOOD & CO. .. .. .	530
MACMILLAN & CO. .. .. .	530
MAGAZINES, &c. .. .. .	554
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .	526
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS .. .. .	530
PRINTERS .. .. .	528
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	525
SALES BY AUCTION .. .. .	526
SHIPPING .. .. .	554
SITUATIONS VACANT .. .. .	525
SITUATIONS WANTED .. .. .	526
SOCIETIES .. .. .	525
TYPE-WRITERS, &c. .. .. .	528

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